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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,390—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
S.M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	27th Aug.
† CLYDE	4698	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4636	L. V. Ibmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. P. Briscoe	24th "
† CLYDE	4699	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4699	C. T. Denny	29th "

The Steamers marked S.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovich	4,272	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,200	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 660	Rs. 375
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,005	26th Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug 19th, 1898.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Tiscornia	4,000	15th Sep. 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, rs. 750; six months, Rs. 800; nine months, Rs. 825; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 16, 1898.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Aug., 1393, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons on the 23rd August, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 25th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 31st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2011 tons, on or about 26th August.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

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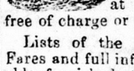

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or Probably
MELBOURNE	4,030	Duchatean	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Remes	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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TIFFIN BASKETS of best quality Rattan Cane, specially made fo rough usage, and guaranteed to last for years.

For 1, 2, 3, or 4 persons.

Empty or fitted complete with Aluminium or Enamelled Ironware.

FITTED TIFFIN BASKETS English make, Buff Wicker.

For 1, 2, 3, or 4 persons.

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SPARE FITTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

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ACCORDING TO THE

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1898.

OUR NEW DRUG LIST (just published) shows at a GLANCE the ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS and PRINCIPAL CHANGES of the above Pharmacopœia.

FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE PROFESSION.

N.B.—We can supply the preparations of the New Pharmacopœia.

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BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

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The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0 do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 do.
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R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

13th August, 1898, Girgaum and Byculla.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.

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Finest Irish, from 10 to 14lbs.	1 0
Finest York, from 20 to 28lbs.	1 2

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 13 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

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	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only, from	5 0
Address Engraved, one line, any style	4 0
Address, two lines, any style	6 0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

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	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

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	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS...	{No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES	{No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "IMPERATRIX" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamers departure otherwise none ill be entertained.

E. BACHRACH.
Acting Agent.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL"

ARRIVED 20TH AUGUST, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th Aug., 1898.

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N.B.—Arrangements are made to deliver the "Bombay Gazette" VERY EARLY every morning, ON MODERATE TERMS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I., will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5-15 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 26th August, 1898, to consider the steps to be taken to perpetuate his m mory.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The 17th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, 3rd Sept., at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 3rd September inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, 20th August, 1898.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE HONNALI GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

MINING LEASE over 420 acres Block No. 1 of the Honnali Gold Field, near Shimoga, MYSORE. (2716 tons of Quartz taken from within 160 feet of the surface yielded over 593 ounces of Gold Bullion. Shaft now 325 feet.

2. A quantity of Machinery consisting of Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Air Compressor, Rock drilling Machines, Saw Bench, Saws, Crab Winches, &c., a.c., and a Battery of Ten Stamps complete in good order.

Apply to the LIQUIDATOR, care of WILSON & Co., MADRAS, or to JAMES YOUNG, Esq. (who will show the property), Nyamiti—via HARIHAR.

THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd September, 1898, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the final report and accounts of the Liquidators.
2. To declare the Company dissolved.
3. And to transact such other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

For the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld.—In Liquidation.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Chairman,
of the Board of the Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August, 1898.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:

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ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT TEMBKER STREET.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, Tuesday, the 23rd instant at 4 oclock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Mahomed Hoosain bin Mahomed Jaffer Moruck the mortgagor.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Tembker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or there abouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1193, new No. 8337, and new survey No. 3773, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 19 and now under E Ward, No. 110, and street No. 75, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the Tembker Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Sharifabibi, widow, and on the south by the house of Munshee Mahomed Bauker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla. Attorneys for mortgagees, at their Office No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLI NEAR KALA CHOWKEY.

Under instructions from Mr Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman Kadvani, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ibrahimbhai Lalji, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Chinchpoogli Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house or chawl erected thereon, containing by admeasurement (655) six hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, which is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1071, and Street No. 31, and which said dwelling-house or chawl is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman Kadvani, and is bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by an open piece of land belonging to the Western India Manufacturing Company, Limited, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Tyab Hussein on or towards the north by the property of the said Western India Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the south by Kala Chowkey Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman Kadvani, at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, where the title deeds of the property can also be inspected during office hours.

SALE OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

Appeal No. 937, Suit No. 555 of 1894.

Dowlutchund Dewchund.....Appellant.
vs.
Chunilal Panalal .....Respondent.

In pursuance of the decree made in the above Suit on the 23rd day of July, 1897, the undersigned, will, by order of the said Respondent and on account and risk of the said Appellant sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m.:—

One VULUNDI and MUKHLESHI diamond necklace.

Cash will be received at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

The necklace will be on view on the day of sale.

SALE OF WHITE MULLS, JACCONETS, LONGCLOTH. LAWNS, CAMBRICS, etc.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Narotum Hansraj—

2344 in diamond T S 1-15—14 cases each 150 pcs. 76" by 18 yards W mulls, Nos. 333, 434, 535 and 636.

2494 in diamond T S 1-15—14 cases each 150 pcs. 35" by 18 yards, W mulls, Nos 5757-59.

2314 in diamond T S 1-5—5 cases each 50 pcs. 40" by 35 yards, W Shirting, Nos. 3,000, 4,0.0, 5,000.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor Rowji Khimji—

2147 T S—10 bales each 250 pcs g dhotees, 44" by 2-9, 2-10, 2-11 yds.

235 T S—5 bales each 250 pcs g dhoties, 44" by 2-5 and 2-6 yds.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor Jamnadas Runchhordas—

200 D B L & Co 188-89—2 cases each 200 pcs W Lawn 42" by 12 yds.

207-11—5 cases each 200 pcs W Lawn 42" by 12 yds.

236-89—4 cases each 200 pcs W Lawn 42" by 10 yds.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedali Moosa—

1 case 12 pcs cotton velvet.

On account of the concerned—

20 bales each 5 pcs g drill 36" by 46 yds.

8	do	g shirting	48" by 31 yds.
7	do	do	48" by 38 yds. 10 lbs. No. 7050.
5	do	do	46" by 37 1-2 yds. 13 lbs. No. 12258.
2	do	do	40" by 37 1-2 yds. 10 lbs. No. 6000.
6	do	do	39" by 37 1-2 yds. 6 lbs. No. 969.
4	cases double bordered prints 40" by 45 yds.		
2	do	white duck	28" by 40 yds.
2	do	w flannel	24" by 25 yds.
20	bales each 50 pcs red and black striped shirting.		30" by 24 yds.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1898. Auctioneers.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Pantalita Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LOST.—Three SHARES of the Indian Cotton Co., Ld., Nos. 3040, 3041, 1007. Finder will be rewarded.—NAGINDAS GHELLABHAI and DAMODER MOTIRAM and Co., Lallubhai Mulchand Khoja Gully, Baharkote.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay. SPECIAL SPEED CLASS for 3 months from 1st September next. For intending candidates for the Examination to be held in December Rs. 20 for the whole term. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blue, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 21.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

WHY PAY MORE? You can always buy all Useful and Fancy Articles, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Plateware, at our popular prices at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the PRESIDENCY and PARSEE CRICKET TEAMS, are Now Ready and may be seen at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

RECEIVED, American, French, German and English Fancy Ornamental Time-Pieces, with and without Alarum, suitable for Gifts and Presents,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 160°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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28 YEARS' World Wide Reputation.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family and Operative Chemists, &c. (Economical arrangement) Attendance, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, except Sundays, Medicine charges very moderate. 30, Medows Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholerad is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerad are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

RECEIVED, American 8-day Regulators, Rs. 25, and with date Rs. 30. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames. Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Action near Sewgid Bridge, Hans Bunder, in the godown of Mucadum Ramjee Govindjee, by order of Mr. Ramagonal Mahadhowpursad, and on account and risk of Magniram Mansookdass—

250 bags Delhi white wheat.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Golla Pudy China Nara Simham and Co. in their godown No. 232, Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort, on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhimjee Govindjee, the following bales of yarn manufactured at the Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. Broach—

G C N—28 bales yarn No. 21s.
" 45 " No. 22s.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, RINGS, &c.

Re Estate of Abdul Husein Sumsudin.

Under direction of N. C. Masleod, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above estate by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1898, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, a stock of valuable stones and jewellery, belonging to the above estate, consisting principally of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and valuable rings, bracelets, necklaces, &c., &c.

The jewellery is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

2 magic lanterns with slides and 1 folding harmonium.
A few musical Instruments such as bass violins, cornets, etc.
25 cases eau de cologne.
1 lot of Jaypore marble table ornaments.
Furniture, such as tables, chairs, teapoys, book and hatstands, sofas, meat-safe, whatnot, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, sideboard, etc.

On account of the concerned—

19 cases broken tea
16 cases pekoe dust

On account and at the risk of Alibhai Currimjee—ex s. s. Eden Hall.

100 29—24 axle arms by F. Selby and Co.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. F. Mody—

M 610-55—6 cases Marketon's gold label eau de cologne.
616-20—5 cases Marketon's signature label eau de cologne.

AT 2 P.M.

1 serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 dog-cart with hood.
1 new lady's and 1 gent's bicycle
1 Berar buffaloe at present giving 7 seers of milk and when in full milch gives 12 seers.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the following fancy goods such as large centre pieces, glass fountains, glass workboxes and jewel cases, scent cases, liquor sets, albums, musical boxes, etc.

This property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SECOND DUNCAN ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Bajumabai, widow of Ashena Shiwajee, and Sewamabai, daughter of the said Ashena Shiwajee and on account and at the risk of Oomabai, wife of Sayajee Ashena, and guardian of Shunker Julloojee Porede, Ramchunder Julloojee Porede and Luxmon Julloojee Porede, who are minors and legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Julloojee Lingoo Porede, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 8th day of July, 1891, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the south side of the certain road called Duncan Road in the Registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 229 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2438 and 2438, new No. 9438, old survey, No. 1 and 2-11, and new survey No. 4655, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward, No. 7909 and Street Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33 and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property of Chinoo Rajana, on the west by a Mahomedan mosque, on the south by a sweepers' passage, and on the north by the said second Duncan Road, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Julloojee Lingoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 249, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one mahogany cottage piano, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Persian, Hyderabad and Brussels' carpets, etc., etc., the property of the late Captain T. THOMSON, Harbour Master, Colaba.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carlisle Chambers, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of E. SEYMOUR HALE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their Rooms, at No 22, Apollo Street, (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first, rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction next to the School of Arts and opposite Victoria Terminus, the handsome teak and blackwood polished plain and carved household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, first-rate oil-paintings and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a sweettoned piano, bicycles, etc., etc., the property of W. D. PORTERFIELD, Vice-Principal, School of Arts.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1898.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on Monday, the 22nd August, 1898, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
M. F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us to Mr. HAMILTON GEORGE HARRIS, has from THIS DAY been CANCELLED.

BERTIE-SMITH & Co.

Bombay, 20th August, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon Street, London, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1898, at 12-30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions modifying the Articles of Association of the Company will be proposed:—

Should the Resolution or either of them be passed by the required majority, the Resolution or Resolutions so passed will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution or resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, which will be held at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon Street, London, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as possible after the holding of the first Meeting above referred to, a further Notice will be issued confirming or countermanding, as the case may be, the foregoing Notice of the second Meeting above referred to.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) By the alteration in Articles 32 of the word "eight" to "seven."

(b) By the addition in Article 65 after the words "if he hold any other office or place of profit under the Company "of the words" other than that of General Manager, London Manager, or Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, London, 29th July, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be payable to bolder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FOUR PER CENT LOANS.

WITH the SANCTION of Government the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for portions as specified below, and amounting in the aggregate to 29 lakhs of rupees, of the undermentioned Loans for Municipal purposes, namely :—

Title of Loan.	Amount to be borrowed this year.	Currency of Loan.
Loan [a] 25 lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Water and other Sanitary Works	18 lakhs	Repayable 1st November 1939.
Loan [b] 15½ lakhs for Sewerage, Wari Bander, &c., Roads, Burial Ground and Water Works.	5½ ,,	1st July 1936.
Loan [c] 19½ lakhs for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works.	5½ ,,	1st June 1910.
	Rs. 29 lakhs	

2. The loans are to be raised on the Security of the general revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the aforesaid amount of 29 lakhs of rupees will be received by the Municipal Commissioner from this date to noon of Thursday, the 8th September next. Tenders must be for sums of 100 rupees or multiples of 500 rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for the four per cent, 29 lakhs loans."

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas. It must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the, right to allot to tenderers of sums of less than Rs. 50,000 Debenture in respect of any one of the loans specified in paragraph 1 above as he may find convenient and practicable. He will, however, endeavour to allot to each tenderer tendering Rs 50,000 or over, debentures of the particular loan (if any) for which the tenderer applies, but if this is found impracticable, he will be entitled to apportion the allotments between the aforesaid loans in the ratio of 3 to 1 to 1, that is to say, a tenderer for Rs. 50,000 will receive debentures for Rs. 30,000 of loan [a], Rs 10,000 of loan (b), and Rs 10,000 of loan (c), provided that no allotment will be issued in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

8. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 1st October 1898.

9. In the event of any of the loans mentioned above being over subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, subject to the provisions of para. 6, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs 500.

DEPOSITS.

10. Tenderers must pay (before 2 p.m. on ordinary working days and 12 noon on Saturdays) into the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. The Chief Accountant's receipt for such deposit must accompany each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender.

11. Deposits must be in one of the following forms :—
(a) Cash,
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes or Municipal Debentures standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer.

NOTE—Government Promissory Notes and Municipal Debentures tendered as deposits should be blank endorsed.

12. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes or Municipal Debentures will, in the case of tenders accepted, either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender,

13. If after the acceptance of any tender, either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

14. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

15. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal of each loan on the dates specified in para. 1 above.

16. Interest will accrue on all accepted tendered amounts not earlier than the 1st October 1898 and will be paid by the Bank of Bombay or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows :—
Loan (a)—Interest from date of payment, but not earlier than from the 1st October 1898, to the 31st October 1898, will be payable on the 1st November 1898, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.
Loan (b)—Interest from date of payment but not earlier than from the 1st October 1898 to the 31st December 1898 will be payable on the 1st January 1899, and thereafter on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.
Loan (c)—Interest from date of payment but not earlier than from the 1st October 1898 to the 30th November 1898 will be payable on the 1st December 1898, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

17. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted in whole or in part and who pays the amount of tender accepted on or before the 1st October 1898, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

FORMS OF TENDER.

18. Further particulars and forms of tender can be obtained on personal application at the Chief Accountant's office.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th August, 1898.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

S. B. SHROFF, M.D.
AMERICAN & FRENCH REMEDIES
FOR
DIFFICULT CASES.
Consulting Hours 12 to 5, Mint Road, Fort.
7 to 11 and 5 to 7, Near Musjid Bridge.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

APPLY EARLY ! ! !
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, on Calcutta, of 2 lakhs, at 1s. 3 29-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

In the financial quotations there was little or no change yesterday. Consols remained at 110 5-8 ; French Rentes at 103 1-2, Paris Exchange on London at 25·24 1-2 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2 ; and Rupee Securities at £62 13-16. Bar Silver declined 1-8d., to 27 3-8d. per oz. ; but was unchanged in New York at 59 5-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being also unaltered at 4·85 1-4 dollars. The shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 to Bombay in Silver and £30,000 in Gold.

There has to-day been no further change in London in the financial quotations, the above level being maintained all round. £148,000 of Specie was shipped to Japan.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., August and September shipment to Antwerp, business done via the canal, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals easier. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d.; East Indians were 1-16d. lower for Bhownuggur and Oomra descriptions, and 1-32d. for Bengals ; and American Arrivals were unchanged. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans to-day lost the advance of 1-32d. being quoted at 3 11-32d. per lb. again ; and American Arrivals declined 1-32d., extreme quotations being 3 7-32d. for August delivery, and 3 1-8d per lb. for December and January. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 4,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 54,000 bales ; the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales lower, at 49,000 bales. The week's Imports were, 2,000 bales less, at 22,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 32,000 bales, standing yesterday at 843,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 5 7 8 cents per lb. ; September Futures advanced 1 point, to 5·61 cents, and December 2 points, to 5·71 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

To-day the New York market was closed. The total quantity of Cotton in sight last evening was 11,000,000 bales, compared with 10,990,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

In our local Cotton market prices to-day show an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy for the new crop. Exporters bought 300 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 130 ; the Mills purchased 1,000 bales in all, of which there were 100 bales each of Sawginned, Digres, Chaliagaum, Bengal, Damangaum, Marwa, Barsi, Khundwa, at Rs. 135, Rs. 130, Rs. 125, Rs. 126, Rs. 131, Rs. 131, Rs. 125, and Rs. 128 per candy, respectively, and 200 Barsi, at Rs. 135 to Rs. 137.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	753	bales.
Linseed	2,784	cwts.
Rapeseed	4,386	,,
Gingellyseed	1,205	,,
Castorseed	1,256	,,
Rice	2,170	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is firmer in tone, with but a little business passing. For September shipment 19s. per ton is quoted for Antwerp, Dunkirk, or Havre, and 18s. 6d. for Marseilles.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no transactions of importance reported, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.	,,
Francs	1·68 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 95 1-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 1-8 for Account, with 85 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—The market has lacked animation to-day, the business passing being very meagre.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 13-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, AUG. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballaarat arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd August, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 8th August, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 2. Rs. A. P.	Aug. 8. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,30,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,07,63,094 12 9	2,20,57,887 3 11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,30,82,370 7 11	5,42,19,948 1 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,51,478 14 3	2,31,483 0 4
Sundries	24,71,289 7 0	23,38,147 0 0
	Rs. 10,53,23,193 9 11	10,76,97,162 6 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	33,20,335 0 0	34,72,521 0 0
Other authorised Investms.	70,43,694 0 0	70,53,734 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,53,27,413 9 6	1,51,48,131 11 7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,21,88,323 1 5	2,24,16,552 2 6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,55,91,103 1 7	1,47,16,535 11 4
Balances with other Banks	2,82,834 15 8	2,28,353 6 9
Bullion	1,497 11 0	1,653 3 6
Dead Stock	13,17,474 5 11	13,15,548 4 7
Stamps	10,082 4 6	9,742 12 6
Sundries	16,62,309 8 0	16,64,737 7 0
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,04,81,404 2 3	2,27,48,342 6 0
Do. at Branches	1,79,93,633 14 1	1,89,21,310 4 4
	Rs. 10,53,23,193 9 11	10,76,97,162 6 1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 8th August, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,66,238	Inc.
Do. at Branches	3,23,294	do.
Other Deposits	11,37,578	do.
Post Bills	19,998	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,62,176	Inc.
Loans	1,79,319	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,28,229	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	9,74,573	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	22,83,933	Inc.
Cash at Branches	9,27,674	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at senders risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code or Cipher suspended
Line Saigon Bangkong right
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Bhamo route to China right
All restrictions for all places in west Indies by all routes now removed

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 6th August, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,720	36,692	...	972	10,881	...
Goods	44,269	55,554	..	21,285	...	1,15,271
Other earnings	3,190	7,753	..	4,563	...	2,037
Total for week	83,279	1,10,104	...	26,825	...	...
Aggregate	5,30,149	6,39,606	...	...	...	1,09,457

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—August 13, at Calcutta, the wife of H C Burke, of a son.
LEWIS—August 14, at Dalhousie, the wife of G S Lewis, Officiating Divisional Judge, Amritsar, of a daughter.
PITTAR—August 17, at 4, Mission Row, Calcutta, the wife of C W E Pittar, of the Indian Civil Service, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898.

THE large share of public attention still evoked by the unwelcome disease which was first known to exist in this Presidency two years ago, was reflected both in the question list and the Budget discussion at the session of the Legislative Council held at Poona on Friday and Saturday. About one-fifth of the long string of questions put to members of the Executive were directly related to this subject. Mr. Metha was informed that Government are considering the advisability of removing the divergence and conflict between the rules adopted at various places in the Presidency as regards detention, disinfection and observation. At a late stage Mr. Gokuldass Parekh argued that, as the Famine Code had been found so useful in insuring uniformity of policy, so a Plague Code would be useful in preventing officers from giving effect to their own theories and notions in respect to a department of administrative work regarding which sufficient experience has unhappily been gained during the last two years to warrant unification. We are not sure that the parallel thus drawn between famine and plague will bear very close examination. It is one thing to lay down uniform rules in the light of experience, for saving the population from starvation ; it is another to establish inelastic regulations for the suppression of a disease regarding the causes of which there is still much to be learned. If one thing has been more clearly shown than another in the plague campaign, it is as Sir Charles Ollivant said, that the methods applicable to small populations are impracticable in large cities. Moreover, the special circumstances of each locality, such as its connection with plague centres, the character of its population and the extent of its trade with other places, have to be considered. At the same time there should be a greater approximation to uniformity than has hitherto been attempted, and it is also very desirable that the rules promulgated under the Epidemic Diseases Act by Government should be brought together in a compendious manual. At present they lie scattered through many back numbers of the Government *Gazette*, and they have undergone such frequent amendment and modification that no one who refers to a rule can be sure that it has not been rescinded or modified by some subsequent notification. As these orders of the Governor-in-Council have the force of law and closely affect the domestic life of the entire population, it is most desirable that both the officers who administer them and the people whom they affect should be able when occasion requires to ascertain by ready reference what they are.

A great deal of specious irrelevance was heard during the question half-hour respecting so called race distinctions in the enforcement of plague measures. Lord Sandhurst informed Mr. Khare that the systems of detention or surveillance are applicable to all suspicious persons without regard to nationality and in answer to a subsequent question, His Excellency said it was not the policy of Government that there should be race distinctions. He might have added that such differentiation as is *prima facie* made is based upon the distinctions which the plague itself makes. Experience having shown that Europeans of good position are much less susceptible to the bacilli of plague than their neighbours, it would be simply absurd to subject them to restrictions that are found in practice to be unnecessary, merely for the purpose of making an ostentatious parade of impartiality. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh was informed that the reason the plague authorities in Surat have declined to accept deposits of money or Government paper in lieu of security from residents for the daily appearance of visitors to the town from medical examination, was that the discontinuance of the practice has been ordered by the Plague Commissioner in all places where it has prevailed on the ground that it might lead to grave abuses. Undoubtedly the system facilitated the levy of blackmail that has been so unfortunate and apparently so unavoidable a feature of the enforcement of plague rules. When people are not only willing but eager to pay illegal gratifications there will always be found, at all events in India, subordinate employes quite prepared to accept them and ask for more. At the same time it ought not to be beyond the wit of Government to devise a method of registration whereby temporary visitors to a town where they have no friends to stand security for them could be released from the detention camps on providing an undertaking unaccompanied by a deposit to present themselves daily for examination. The case of the wealthy traveller who was robbed of Rs. 40,000 while undergoing detention at the Anand camp, was the subject of a question put by Mr. Gokuldas Parekh who was told in effect that the individual himself was to blame for his misfortune because he kept his valuables in his own possession instead of handing them over to the custody of the camp officials. Although special arrangements were made for the custody and protection of property of detained persons, his reluctance to temporarily part with his belongings was not unnatural, and the moral of the incident is that in these days of plague the fewer valuables people take with them on their journeys the better.

A far more important statement in regard to plague than any elicited during question time was Sir Charles Ollivant's undertaking that if it could be proved that the expenditure of the Plague Committee in carrying out the orders of Government was unjustifiably larger than would have been incurred if Municipal agents had been charged with the execution of the same measures, Government would not expect such unwarranted expenditure to be ultimately defrayed by the Municipality. Mr. Mehta's description of the expenditure of the Plague Committee as almost criminally extravagant was taken exception to by Lord Sandhurst, who pointed to the urgency with which their measures had to be pushed through. Government have, by the position o scepticism thus taken up on Saturday, virtually thrown down a challenge which the Municipality will assuredly and very willingly accept. Long before this the proof for which Sir Charles Ollivant asks ought to have been laid before Government. But the tendency to procrastinate in this matter will give place to prompt action now that the Municipal Commissionership devolves for a time upon an officer, who cannot be held even colourably responsible or anything the Plague Committee may have done. Mr. Harvey has had the right kind of experience to enable him, with the assistance of the Committee appointed to consider the expenditure of the Plague Committee, to lay his finger on extravagance to say that would have been impossible, despite the urgency of the work, if the Plague administration had been carried out by the trained agency possessed by the Municipality and under the direction of the Commissioner. In regard to the apportionment of the plague charges incurred in Bombay no very definite information was forthcoming. But it is noteworthy that Lord Sandhurst expressed his belief, that the sense of justice possessed by the Government of India, would lead them to recognise to a larger extent than at present the Imperial importance of plague suppression and their consequent liability to bear a substantial share of the burdens which have so far been locally borne. Lord Sandhurst once again repeated and emphasized his conviction, (the fruit of sad experience of other methods) of the desirability of making sympathy for the people in their distress, and considerate treatment towards them leading principles of anti-plague measures. His appeal to all officers who have to administer the plague rules to "let persuasion do the work of fear" will we doubt not bear good fruit in the new campaign against plague upon which the city of Bombay and many parts of the Presidency are once more entering.

THE good progress made during the first two months of the current official year towards the recovery of India's foreign trade from the effects of the calamities of 1897 was well maintained in June. The increase of exports of Indian produce and manufacture over the previous year, standing at 511 lakhs on May 31st, had grown to over 751 lakhs by the end of June, giving an average increase for each month of the quarter of two and a-half crores of rupees, the actual figures for June being 241 lakhs. May closed with a debit balance as against last year on the import side of the account, of nearly 12 lakhs, but in June this deficit has been converted into an increase of 7½ lakhs, making in all a gain during the three months of 206½ lakhs. Taking the figures for the three months together we get a total export of 2,911 lakhs worth of goods, as against 2,160 in 1897 and 2,645 in 1896 ; thus going considerably beyond the figures reached before the storm clouds burst two years ago. In imports, however, the total is 1,570 lakhs only as against 1,836 lakhs in 1896, thus reducing the net advance as against the same quarter of 1896 to 60 lakhs. These figures lead to the conclusion that while, thanks to abundant harvests, the country has been able to sell largely of its produce, the purchasing power of the people has not yet reached its normal capacity. There was a drop of over half a crore of rupees in indents of articles of food and drink, of seven lakhs in metals, of 25¾ lakhs in machinery and mill work, and of 22 lakhs in railway plant. The two last-named reductions were natural in view of the check temporarily put upon mill construction by the plague, and upon railway work as well as other projects of capital outlay by the high rates charged for monetary accommodation. The imports of oils were 16 lakhs less in value than in the corresponding period of 1897, and those of cotton yarn seven lakhs. These numerous reductions were however almost counterbalanced by the great increase of 111½ lakhs of rupees in the value of cotton piece-goods received. Considerable as these figures are, the import trade in cotton goods and yarns is still a long way off the normal condition from which it was displaced by the famine. The aggregate total for the three months was 677¾ lakhs, against 803 lakhs in the same period of 1896. Similarly in the much smaller trade in silk, while we are in excess of last year's figures we are far behind the total of two years ago.

On the export side of the account most of the main heads under which the trade is divided reveal decreases, but as they are each comparatively small they are many times counterbalanced by the revival of shipments of wheat and rice. In the former commodity the total has gone up from the insignificant figure of 1½ lakhs to which it was reduced by the famine to six crores and a quarter. It is this feature of the returns which has helped the country so much in the comparison with 1896, for although in the April quarter of that year there was not the slightest thought of famine, the exports were greatly restricted, consequent upon the deficient outturn of the harvest preceding that of the famine year. As a result the shipments of wheat in the first quarter of 1895-97 were not much more in value than a tenth of what they have been in the same period of this year. In Bombay the shipments were 54 lakhs in 1896, and three crores this year, while at Calcutta and Karachi the divergence was still more marked. In foreign indents of rice the balance in favour of the past quarter as against the same three months of 1896 is only 93 lakhs, while it is 182 lakhs as compared with last year. Although the shipments of coffee have been restricted for the last two years, consequent upon scanty crops, the current year has begun far more unfavourably for the planters than either of its predecessors, the exports sinking for these three months to the very low level of 31 lakhs. As very little coffee is retained for local consumption, the outlook for this industry is, to say the least, very discouraging. Indian tea is maintaining the good position it has reached in the foreign markets fairly well, but the record figures of 1896-97, are not likely to be repeated this year. The opium trade with China continues to rapidly decline, the total exports of the drug for the three months being in round numbers 12,400 chests as against 14,000 last year, and 14,900 in 1896. The drop has occurred entirely in the trade from Bombay, which in the period embraced by these figures has declined by over fifty per cent. Dyeing and tanning materials are recovering from the depression of trade which they shared with most other commodities in the famine year, and the trade in oils of all kinds has already got back to its normal position.

Coming to a far more important article of Indian production, cotton, we find the figures reveal a small increase of fifteen lakhs over last year, but that still leaves a deficiency of 97 lakhs as contrasted with 1896. This is due, however, to the cheapness of cotton rather than to any falling off in demand, the reduction of shipments being from 970,050 tons to 935,000 tons. Japan, our largest customer, took 26,750 tons, which while 1,000 tons short of the record figures of 1896, was very much larger than last year. The rapid growth of Chinese indents tell their own tale as to what is going on in that country, which is still more clearly brought out in the statistics of the yarn and piece-goods trade. While the twist and yarn indents from Hong-Kong and Shanghai are slightly in excess of those of last year, the piece-goods shipments have fallen from nearly 2½ million yards last year to 913,000 yards this. The very considerable reduction in our piece-goods trade with Aden, Arabia, Persia and Turkey in Asia during the last two years is another serious feature of the returns and provokes the enquiry whether our manufacturers are doing all that they might to meet the keen competition of Manchester in these markets. It is also to be noted that Abyssinia and the East Coast of Africa are not giving such indications of development of demand for our piece-goods as we might reasonably expect from the geographical advantages Bombay possesses in the competition for their trade. The position of affairs in the Far East renders it especially incumbent for our manufactures to consolidate and strengthen their position in markets where there is no local competition to contend with. Altogether the value of the cotton goods trade of the country for the three months was 177 lakhs as against 185 last year and 234 in 1896. The quantity of jute exported was larger than in either of the two preceding years, but the value was considerably less, consequent on the reduction of price. The shipments of seeds aggregated in round figures to 266,770 tons as against 176,632 tons last year, and 248,250 in 1896; but here again value did not correspond with quantity the total being less than two years ago. Altogether the raw materials and unmanufactured articles reach a total value of 1,060 lakhs which is 60 lakhs more than last year, but 114 lakhs less than in 1896. In articles manufactured and partly manufactured, we are considerably below either record, the total for the last quarter being 428 lakhs as against 490 lakhs and 527 lakhs respectively in the two years that went before. It is thus clear that the increase of our export trade has benefited the agriculturist almost exclusively, and has not been shared in by the manufacturers.

MR. A. M. LINDSAY, of the Bank of Bengal, who was invited to appear as a witness before the Currency Commission in reference to his scheme for establishing a gold standard in India returned to this country by the last mail. He had the privilege of answering over a thousand questions, six hundred more than has hitherto fallen to the average witness. It is satisfactory to know that the questions evidenced a desire for further information in elucidation of his proposals and were in no sense adverse or unsympathetic. We learn from our London correspondent that the prevailing opinion is that the Commission are feeling their way with a view to the elaboration of a scheme of their own in which, possibly part of that formulated by the Government of India, with part of Mr. Lindsay's, will find a place. There is evident unanimity as perhaps and indeed the absolute necessity of accepting the closure of the mints to the free coinage of silver as final and irrevocable. It is clearly seen that any tampering with that measure would precipitate cataclysm of exchange, threatening the bankruptcy of India.

WE learn that Captain Welby, 18th Hussars, who has recently returned from his adventurous journey in Tibet, is about to proceed to Abyssinia on equally arduous travels of exploration.

MR. H. G. GELL,, Deputy Commissioner of Police returns this evening by the French steamer Natal

THE latest reports from the Khyber show that the health of the British troops has slightly improved.

CAPTAIN BAKER CARR will probably be the Aide-de-camp selected for retention on the Staff of the Viceroy elect.

MAJOR G. S. CARDEW, Royal Army Medical Corps, died at Murree on Wednesday from tumour of the brain.

MAJOR KEENE, R. A., will deliver a lecture at the United Service Institution, Simla, on the third Burmese war, that is, the war of 1885.

THE orders by the Government of India on the exchange compensation question will probably issue before the end of the current month.

IT is said to be practically certain, as one result of the Simla Extension Committee's investigations, that the scheme for the supply of electrical power from the Sutlej will not be taken up by Government,

WHILE on the subject of Railways, we may state that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company are straining every nerve to complete their system towards the South of India by tapping the coal-fields on the Damuda river, their object being to carry coal towards Madras.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROUPELL, officiating in command of the Bundelkhand district, proceeds on privilege leave on the 27th instant. Lieutenant-Colonel Boughey, York and Lancaster Regiment, will assume command of the district pending Sir Bindon Blood's return from leave.

MR. C. J. COLE, Coopers Hill Engineer, at present employed in the Sultanpur and Bogra branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway, is likely to be appointed Under-Secretary in the Railway Branch, Public Works Department, in succession to Mr. Sykes, who is to be lent to the Burma Railway Company to build the Gokteik viaduct on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway.

THE CENSUS taken in Simla on Sunday night shows 30,698 Europeans and Natives within municipal bounds, while the population in the bazars outside those limits, such as Kasumpti, Sanjaoli and the adjacent villages is 2,664. This gives a total of 33,362, but a few more returns have yet to come in. The total, therefore, may be put about 34,000.

THE plague continues to claim one or two victims daily in Karachi, says the local papers. The returns since our last are : Saturday, no fresh cases, but only one death in the Sadar Bazar : Sunday, 2 cases (one in Runchore and the other in the Sadar Bazar) and no deaths ; Monday, 2 cases and 2 deaths in Runchore lines ; and to-day, 3 cases (1 in Runchore and 2 in the Garden quarter) and 1 death in the Runchore lines.

"I fear it is more than possible we may have to fight this enemy, the plague on our own ground," said the Governor of Madras in a tour address on Wednesday. "The Government are fully prepared to do so, but they look to the inhabitants of the country to support them in the measures they will be obliged to carry out. At the same time I may tell you the Government wish very heartily to arrange their measures so as to make them fit in with the habits and customs of the people. "The truth is, remarks contemporary, that if they are not so made to "fit in, no measures are the least likely to be effectual.

CATTLE-POISONING is still on the increase in the N. W. Provinces : the Chemical Examiner's report for last year showing a rise from 371 to 794. The Local Government observes :—A general increase of activity in cattle-poisoning appears to have occurred in the year under review. Not only have suspected substances been received from a larger number of districts, but an unusually large number of cases were submitted from districts where the offence had hitherto been comparatively rare. This is doubtless attributable in a large extent to the character of the year and distress prevalent among the low castes addicted to this form of crime." The probabilits is that the demand for hides for export, which was unusually brisk last year, had also something to do with the increase.

THERE has of late been quite a crowd of eager concessionaires, with plenty of English gold at their back, bidding for the lease or sale outright of the few remaining Indian Railways owned and worked by the State. They are apparently quite prepared to take over the Eastern Bengal, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and North-Western lines. The splendid traffic returns of the current year have evidently attracted the notice of capitalsst at home.

THE personal staff of Sir William Lockhart, on assuming Command of the Forces in India, will be Captain Haldane, Gordon Highlanders, Captain Agnew, Royal Scotts Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Maxwell, 18th Bengal Lancers, as Aides-de-Camp : with Captain Beyts, Royal Army Medical Corps, as Surgeon. All these officers are now on leave in England, but will return with the new Chief. The post of Interpreter has not yet been filled.

STANDS SCOTLAND where it did ? According to the newspapers—but you cannot always believe them—the Edinburgh School Board has decided "to simplify the Ten Commandments." The thing has often been done in practice ; and I have known people who have got through life without ever recognising more than five or six Commandments—if as many. But *Truth* never expected to see a School Board abridging the Decalogue—and at Edinburgh of all places ! It makes one think of the fate of Nineveh and of the Cities of the Plain.

AT the trial of the blackmailing case, on Saturday, further cross-examination of Mr. Jehangir Davur by Clive Durant was proceeded with, in the course of which a number of irrelevant questions were put to the witness, which were overruled by the court. Before the commencement of the proceedings an application was made by Durant to the effect that, considering the circumstances that had transpired during the previous hearing, the court should place certain facts before Government in order to enable it to judge whether or not Mr. Jehangir Davur ought to be continued in the Commission of the Peace any longer. The application was objected to on behalf of the prosecution, and was disallowed by the court.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Co's steamship Bengal, were Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Assistant Meteorological Reporter ; Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Carew, D.S.O. Principal Medical Officer. Rawalpindi District ; Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Routh, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras and others.

A CURIOUS discovery, writes the *Pioneer*, has been made by Mr. Hankin, which explains one of the difficulties met with in the attempt to eradicate plague. Mr. Hankin has carried out a series of experiments with especial reference to disinfection against plague. While in Hardwar he discovered that it is extremely difficult to disinfect an ordinary mud and cow-dung floor. Instead of eradicating them the ordinary solutions, sublimate and carbolic acid, were found to lead to an apparent increase in the number of microbes present. The failure of the sublimate solution was found to be due to the destruction of the sublimate by alkaline substances in the floor. The reason for the failure of the carbolic acid for some time puzzled the investigators, but experiments carried out by Mr. Hankin and Lieutenant Storrocks, R. A., ultimately proved that the failure was due to the cow-dung, not to the mud. The latter was easily disinfected by means of 1 per cent of carbolic acid. Further it was found that the microbes bred in the cow-dung do not possess any special resisting power, for they were easily killed when separated from the dung. The resistance to disinfection depends on the presence of some substance in the cow-dung protecting the microbes from the action of these disinfectants. What that substance, is, does not seem to have been discovered, but we presume Mr. Hankin will not relax his efforts until he has found out the nature of the substance and the means of neutralising it. To leave it undiscovered would be to grant immunity to one of the most fertile sources of plague propagation.

THE Pope, in a letter addressed to the Bishops of Scotland, says :—"Scotland, so dear to the Holy See, and in a special manner to us, has its place in our care and solicitude. We love to recall the fact that over twenty years ago the first act of our apostolic ministry was performed in favour of Scotland, for on the second day of our pontificate we gave back to the Scottish people their ecclesiastical hierarchy. From that day forward, with your efficient co-operation, venerable brethren, and that of your clergy, we have constantly sought to promote the welfare of your nation, which is naturally inclined to embrace the truth. And now that we are so far advanced in years that the end cannot be delayed much longer, we have thought it meet to address you, venerable brethren, and thus give your nation a further proof of our apostolic affection."

ALL the giants of the century, from Napoleon to Bismarck, says *Truth*, have now been cleared from the stage. One really prominent figure only remains, Queen Victoria ; and one individual only is beginning to loom large, the German Emperor. Otherwise, in this, which is pre-eminently the age of superior mediocrity, the pigmies are in the ascendant. But—
"Pygmies are pygmies still, though perch'd on Alps
And pyramids are pyramids in vales."

THE late Prince Bismarck coined many memorable phrases. When he was Prussian Minister in Paris in 1862 he measured Napoleon III. accurately, and described him as "a great unrecognised incapacity. Napoleon III. proved his "incapacity" by declaring that "Bismarck is not a serious man." Another celebrated utterance of Prince Bismarck occurred in a speech which he made in

TELEGRAMS.

[UICTBB'S TBLEQBAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Beater, telegraphing from Peking, confirms the opinion that the situation in the Far East is easier.

It is understood that the negotiations between Bassia and Qreat Bntain on CThina afiaira will'be transferred to St. Peteraburgh or London.

GERMANY AND ThF hERMIT KINGDOM.

Korea has refused to give a concession to Germany for the construction of railways, declaring that she is able to construct her own railways.

DARGAI HEEOES^T OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen personally decorated ten Dargai heroics at Osborne to*day and individually oommended their gallantry.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

^ LONDON. Au<3 20.

'The Parliamentary elections at the Cape are going against Mr. Rhodes' party, and it is anticipated that the Africander Bond will secure a majority of five.

RETURN OF THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Admiral Sampson's fleet has arrived at New York from Cuba, and has been given a splendid reception.

THE SICKNESS AMONGST THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

Experts declare that the epidemic of fever in the American camp at Montank Point, is severe malarial and not yellow fever.

THE FALL OF MANILA

AUG. 21.

iThe Spaniards are raising the contention that the flnrrehder of Manila is invalid because it was made subsequent to the signature of the Protocol of Peace.

The latest advices from the Far East put the American !losses In the attack on Manila at 4<> killed and 100 wounded, whilst the Spaniards are reported to have lost 200 killed and 400 wounded.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

The Tsang'Lt-Yamen is favourably disposed towards the proposal for the transfer to an Anglo-German Syndicate of the concession for the construction of a railway between Tientsin and Chinkiang, which has already been grants to a Chinese concessionaire named Yongwing, who has bitherto been unable to find the '-capital to carry out the work.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN AUSTRIA

Owing to troubles in Austrian Galicia, trial by Jury has been suspended in several districts.

COUNTY CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

RECORD*^ORING.

Extraordinary scoring has been made in the cricket match between Yorkshire and Derbyshire which is now proceeding.

Brown compiled 300 and Tunnicliffe 243 runs, the score being 554 at the fall of the first wicket, including extras. The innings closed for a total of 662. ^

LATEIt.

Surrey in the first innings against Lancashire compiled a total of 634, Hayward, n>t out, contributing 315 runs.

The match was drawn.

Sussex beat Hampshire by 43 runs.

In the match between Yorkshire and Derbysliire, the latter county scored 387 in the first innings against a total of 662 by Yorkshire.

The fixture between Middlesex and Notts has reanlted in the first innings of the former county, closing with a score of 136.

THE MAILS.

LONDON. AUG, 19,

The Bombay Mails of the 7st Instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF FARIDKOT.

fFBOM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA AUGUST 21.

The Rajah of Faridkot died last night at a gi*eat age after prolonj^ illness. He was the founder of the system of State banking which made him one of the richest native princes in the Punjab. His Highness leaves several sons,the Tika Saheb probably succeeding to the ga^ *

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APPOINTMENT OF MR. J. STANLEY, Q. C.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. John Stanley, Q. C., of the Irish Bar as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in succession to Mr. Trevelyan.

DEATH OF C'OLONEL DACRE3 CANNINQHAM, K. A

Colonel Dacres Canntngham, R. A., died this morning from heart disease after prolonged illness. He will be much missed here, where he was very popular. The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon at Jutogh.

PLAGUE AT KUBLI AND IN KOLAPUR STATE.

POONA, AUG. 21.

Sixty coses and fifty-one deaths occurred at Hubli on the 17th instant, eleven cases tind ten deaths in Bhor State on Friday, and ten cases seven deaths yesterday. The plague has broken out in the village of Khtdrapur in Kolapur State. There were also two cases at Rayebag. Quarantine Camp htvs been formed neai' Kholapur ; several dead rats have been found at the village of Chimpri in Kolapur.

RESULT OF ARMY SIGNALLING FOR 1897-98.

The result of the annual in^^pection of the British Corps in Army Signalling for the year 1897-98, shows tbe 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry at Poona the best infantry si.nailing raiment in India, the Second Border Regiment at Quetta being second, and South Lancashire and Highland, Light Infantry, both well up, being fifth and sixth, respectively. No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, R.A, at Aden, als) heads, tbe list for Garrison Companies and Mountain Batteries of Royal Artillery. All of the above corps are serving in the Bombay Command.

THIRD MONSOON RACE MEETING.

CALOUTI'A, AUG. 21.

The following are the results of the third monsoon race meeting yesterday

SH.XLL POXY HAXDIC.AT.

Peeler's Julmood. Blo89 1
Mathllson's The Gift White ..... a
Busy's Major-Goneral Powril..... 3

ELLEXBOUROUGH STAKES.

Baxtoo's Stewoan, Owner..... 1
Lothian's Ding Dung Naxton .. 2
Butler's Defender, White ..... :..M..... M3

rOXEV STAKES.

Dudley's Daisy. Ridley White X
Koiooanaebi's Niia, MogdridKO .MM..... M. 2
Martin's Wan<Ral. Mara.....M«..... 3

KIDDERPORE ST.XKKS.

Eastward's Soinersaalt, Mr. Loftns i
Uardwicke's Goodwood, Morrison..... 2
Dunstoue'a Lily, Wniker..... 3

MAIDEN ST.IKES.

Nowland's Edelweiss, Mr Loftua 1
Lovecks Azarea Beasley .....
Tboitaftn and Qreenhill'a King of Spades* 3iorri1on 3

NO DEATHS^ROM PLAQUE.

There have be n no cases or deaths from plague In «Calcutta for five days.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

IT is thought that a worse day's racing was never seen at Goodwood. The Selling Race having failed to fill, there were only six events on the card, and for these a grand total of twenty-nine runners was forthcomiog, though the coarse was in first-rate order. The weather was much colder, but luckily there was no rain. Fourteen had been handicapped for the Visitors' Plate, but only five of them went to the post. The betting was almost entirely confined to General Peace and lad, and the market was refiected in the race, as the pair fought out the Issue, General Peace winning cleverly by a neck. The Molecomb Stakes was reduced to a match between Vara and St. Lundi, and the former, who had not run before, was reported to be as good as Victoria May. She is a daughter of St. Angelo and Cheap Loai^ and she landed the odds of 6 to 1 betted on her in the commonest of canters. In the Nassau Stakes the Duke of Westminster ran Orpah in preference to Lowood, and the filly was well backed without disturbing thefavouritiam of Nun Nicer, who had much the worst of the weights. The American filly Chinook, who was in receipt of 17lb. from Sir J. B. Maple's filly, was also backed, and if Nun Nicer and Orpah were well matched, the foreigner, who has improved a good deal of late, beat them both very easily. Only half a dozen turned out for the Chesterfield Cup, Prince Barcaldine, Labrador, and Gazetteer carrying n^rly all the money, while liberal pr'ces were laid against St. Cloud lT. and Ohaleureux. The last-named had been bought in for 970 guineas after winning a high-clasis selling race in the Second July week, and he now followed up the form by defeating St. Cloud lL by a length, while the favourite headed the others double the distance away. Dielytra, Filassier, and Radoo were all preferred to Gay Lothair in the Chichester Stakes, but Mr. de Rothschild s colt won very cleverly. The meeting was finished most disastrously for backers with the defeat of No Trumps in the Findon Stakes. Mr. Combe's filly who had won in capital style on Tuesday, carried odds of 3 to 1, but she was easily beaten by Sioopi, a son of Marcion and Simonetta, who was the fifth winner for Marsh's stable at the meeting.

The final tie of the Royal Artillery Tournament was decided on Saturday, on the Charlton Park polo ground, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The two teams left in were the Royal Artillery— Mr. Lamont (1) and Captains Schofield (2), Mackenzie (3), and Hanwell (back) and the Rovers—Messrs. Hobson (1), Court (2), Captain L. Jenner (3), and Mr. V. O Thynne (back). After Major Holland had thrown in the ball both sides attacked in turn, but were unable to score. The second period was more productive, for the Rovers kept the gunners acting on the defensive, and scored three times running. As in the first period, the score remained unchanj^ in the third ten minutes. After the half-time interval the Rovers made a combined attack on the Artillery goal, and Mr. Hobson, riding off Captain Hanwell, enabl^ Mr. Court to m^ke a shot which duly went between the posts. Before the period ended Mr. Court had again scored for his side. After Mr. Hobson had run down the bail in the fifth period and scored the gunners got their initial point from the stick of Captain Schofield. Hitting two more points in the sixth and final period, the Rovers won the tourna* ment by eight goals to one.

We are now in the last month of the season of county cricket. It has become moderately clear by this time that, apart from a series of disasters such as we are not at all likely to witness, Yorkshire will this year take the position of champion oounW, while Lancashire may secure the second place. Yorkshire have just two counties to fear. They have to meet Lancashire at Old Trafford and Surrey at the Oval Reinforced by Mr. A C. Maclaren in her ranks Lancashire should give her rival a great game. Both sides are very strong, and, given equal conditions, one would hesitate to pr^ct the result of the encounter. What we all hope is that the weather will keep fine, that the play will last through the three days, and that George Baker, one of the most modest and gentlemanly of players, will have the big benefit" to which he has entitled himselfl Yorkshire this week stand supreme in two respects. In Mr. Stanley Jackson they have the man with the highest batting aggregate of the season, while the colt Rhodes is first in the bowling averages, with Wainwright at his heels. Mr. Jackson has Bcor^ no less than 1,323 runs in the course of thirty innings, and his average is 49*00. It happens that in bowling he is fifth on the list, having taken 70 wickets at a cost of 14*87 runs a cricket. It is sare to say that, as an all-ronnd player, Jackson is the best mtn on the cricket field to-day, and that in choosing an All-England Eleven he would be the first man picked after Grace. While Yorkshire are thus most deservedly in the front, the position of Lancashire is highly satisfactory. Two matches did they win during the week. The encounter with Somersetshire on the Aigburth ground, at Liverpool, was a most enjoyable affair, and it attracted a larger number of spectators than we remember to have seen on tiiis pleasant green in previous years.

The match between Surrey and Essex at the Oval resulted on Saturday in a victory for the home team Essex carried their second inninais total to 290, which left Surrey with 124 to make to win, and these were obtained at the cost of five wickets.—At Manchester, Gloucestershire made a hard fight for victory against Lancashire, and raised their second innings score to 311, of which Mr. Champaln contributed 113 not out. As, however, they required 377 to win, they were defeated 11>7 runs.—At Harrogate Derbyshire effected a creditable draw with Yorkshire, who, after increasing their second innings total to 321 for nine wickets, declared it closed. The visitors were left with 336 to make to win, and at the close had obtained 219 with only three wickets do«*n. Bagshaw made 100 not out.—At Brighton, Kent easily defeated Sussex, whose second innings was completed for 149, leaving Kent the vie-, tors by an innings and 84 runs.—At Birmingham, Warwickshire, after making 333 for six wickets, (Including 117 not out by W. G. Qaaife) in their match against Hampshire, closed their innings. The visitors were left with 138 to make t have the innings defeat, and they had obtained 173 at the cost of eight wickets when time was called. The match thus ended in a draw.— At Lord's, Haileybury School defeated Cheltenham by seven wickets.

A remarkable spell of bowling success by Lo?kwood, during which time he took six wickets for 19 runs in ten overs, was the principal means of securing for Surrey, at the Oval on Saturday, victory over Essex by five wickets. Lucas and Perrin made strenuous efforts to save their side, but subsequent spirited batting by Abel and Lockwood rendered the emse of Essex hopeless, and at twenty minutes to six Surrey had avenged their early-seasoQ defeat. Gloucestershire provided Laucasblre with a surprise at Old Trafford, by extricating thetnselves from what appeared a hopeless plight. They raised the total of their second innings to 311, and only lost the match by 66 runs. This was mainly due to an admirable hmings by Champaln, carrying his bat for 113. Kent quickly finished off the second iuniugs of Sussex, at Hastings, and won in the easiest fashi a by an innings and 84 run?, while, at Harri^ate, Derbjfshire effected a most clever draw with Yorkshire, requiring only 116 runs to win, and having seven wickets in hand. Bagshaw followed up his previous good innings with a clever score of 100 not out, while Rhodes hit vigorously for Yorkshire, and carried out his bat for 67. Hampshire fared none too well agsinsb Warwickshire, the last named raising their total to 333 for six wickets (declare 0, visitors then losing eight wickets for 173 runs, being only 35 to the good at the finish. Quaife played a characteristically sound innings of 117 not out.

,^t Taunton on Tuesday Middlesex decisively defeated Somerset. They increased their first innings total to 354, of which Mr. C. M. Wells made lOL, and then dismissed their opponents in their second innings for 144. This left Middlesex with only 12 to make for victory, and these were obtained without loss. Of the six county matches left unfinished on Tuesday, only one was played out ou Wednesday. At Leicester the home team closed their first innings for 28S, or 227 in arrear. Following on they were all disposed of for 156, so that Essex won by an innings and 71 runs.—At the Oval, Notts continued their second inning against Surrey, and, defying all the attacks of the bowlers, kept possession of the wickets till the close, compiUi^ a total of 547 with one wicket to fall. W. Gunn brought out his bat for a finely-played 236—the largest inffividual score thus far compiled daring the present season.—At Canterbury, Lancashire, after making in their second essay 324 for four wickets—including 127 by Tyldesley—applied the closure. Kent were left with 302 to make to win, and when stamps were drawn had obtained 172 for the los.s of only two wickets,~At Birmingham, Yorkshire continued their first innings against Warwickshire, and the remaining three batsmen were not disposed of till the score had been raised to 448, or 46 alx>ve the total of the home team. Lord Hawke contributing 134. Warwickshire had lost four wickets in their second venture for 102 runs when rain stopped play, and the match was drawn.— At Bristol, Gloucest^hire cabled their second ianings' total against Sussex to 341 for eight wickets—Dr. Grace being 93 not-out—and then closed their innings. In the short time left for play the visitors made 20 without loss.—At Derby, Hampshira succeeded in drawing their match with Derbyshire. Following on in the heavy arrears of 405, they had, when play was abandoned, made 238 for four wickets, includi^ lO1 not-out by Captain|Quinton*

With the approach of the holiday season club matches and club play generally have a tendency to diminish, whilst tournaments increase in a proportionate degree. More especially Is this the case at seaside and other holiday resorts. Thus this week important meeting are taking place at Exmonth, one of the chief toomamenta of the year ; at Moffat, where the Scottish championships take place ; and at Trefriw, which is regularly attended by go^ players from fchia district In connection with the Norb^rn Lawn Tennis Club the principal event this week has been the conclusion of the club handicaps, for which a very satisfEustory entry had been obtained. In the final for the men's doubles H. W. Carlton and J. B. Thistlethwaite (owe 30) had to meet A. Edwards and J. C. Muir (receive 2-6). The result was a win for the latter pair by 7 5, 6 2. The winner of the first-class single handicap turned out to be W. Raby, who defeated E Broadhurst in the final ; and T. S. Handley won the second-class handicap. On Saturday last an A" team of the N.L.T. Club journeyed to Macclesfield to play the local club there ; the result was an easy win for the visitors by eight matches to one.

The peculiar novelty of golf, says the " Spectator," is certainly one of the reasons for its triumphant invasion, even of our most railway-ridden suburbs. And it would certainly seem that golt^ on the whole a slow and gentle pastime, has rather assisted the revival of croquet. This game, of course, has never—since its genesis in the late fifties—been actually extinct. The four inch, nay, three-and-three-quarter inch (and some say the t^ee-and-a-half inch) hoop, and,the " boundary *' were in use 30 years ago. Experts, in fact, made the game—the orthodox and ofticial game, that is—so difficult that, at a later date in the sixties and Vjventies, it passed out of fashion amid a leUs eneigetic, and—ah^ll we ventiire to say *t*—more footing" public than that of the present day, a provincial public who went astray into the wilderness after strange hoops resembling triumphal arches, and " sides" so numerous that each plax^r had time to lose all interest in the game between his turns. In onr own day, not only are there in existence many meare people—in proportion to the acreage of Great Britain under grass—but of these a much larger number are anxious to play some game, and to play it well according to the higher standards of the nineties. Hence, it *is* not unnatoral that a good many of them should now be giving croquet a second trial The thing, in fact, has daring the last four or five years passed far beyond that stage. Croquet has triumphantly re-established itself at Wimbledon, continues the Spectator," where, presumably, the best lawns in England are to be found. Tournaments are becoming more frequent every season all over the country, and one can go nowhere without hearing, at any rate, of popular curiosity concerning the ^^new" game, which, however, as we have explained, is no newer than any other pastime under the sun."

A Belfast correspondent, telegraphing ^th reference to the proposed challenge by Sir Thomas Linton, throimh the R lysl Ulster Yacht Club, to the Now York Yacht Club, for the America Gup, states that Mr. William Fife, jun., the well-known Fairlie yacht builder, has been instructed by Sir Thomas Linton to ! prepare for a yacht which, should the challenge be accepted, will be built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff^ of Belfast. The breezes were too light on the Solent on Monday to afford good racing trials, while the spring tides did not serve well, and as a consequence the courses in all the important matches were shortened to the extent of one-half the distance. The yachts hid simply a trial to leeward and to windward, and it was .no surprise that the Bona won the prineipal match in easy fashion. She sailed a fine Ught-weat^r race, Ailsa proving her most formidable opponent, and the yawl weli beat Aurora.

Wind and weather alike favoured the opening of the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta on Tuesday, and the race for her Majesty's Cup was splendidly contested. The distinction of winning the Royal trophy was gained by Betty, owned by Mr. John Gretton, jun., M.P., which, being quite an untried vessel, was in rec3lpt of a liberal allowance. Rainbow failed to save her time on the Satanita, which followed her home, and the latter having an allowance to receive from Bona, which finished third, the straggle for the prize rested between Sir Maurice Fitzgerald's yawl and Mr. John Gretton's cutter.

The annual Rowing race for Doggett's Coat and Badge—a time-honoured prize instituted by Mr. Thomas Do<^tt, a famous comedUn, in 1715, to celebrate the accession of the House of Hanover to the English Throne—was rowed on Wednesday afternoon, and resulfied in the success of Arthur James Carter^ of Greenwich. It is the oldest aquatic wager on record, and is open to watermen who have just completed their apprenticeship. The competitors had a hard task on Wednesday, as a strong breeze met the flood tide, and the water was very rough throughout the course, which was from London-bridge to the site of the Old Swan at Chelsea—a distance of nearly 4 3-4 mile?*

The four games which were to decide the Chess Tournament tie between Pillsbury and Tarrasch for the first place in the International Chess Tournament have now been played off with the result that Tarrasch won two games and Pillsbury one, while one was drawn. Tarrasch consequently wins the first prize of 6,000fi. and Pillsbury the second of 4,OOOfi.

It is a game for hot weather, and the experts have not succeeded in making of it a violent exercise, iu the sense in which tennis is *to* describable. But the establishment of the " full-size court, " the reduction in size and in number of the hoops (the slx-hoopp setting being almost universally adopted), and the increase in their solidity as obstacles and dilemmas have established (speaking again from tbe popular modern point of view) a serious and respectable game that may very well hold its own against golf, as it seems to hold its own against tennis. . . But golf—deducting from it the borrowed attractions of a walk in bracing air by the seaside—certainly involves, says the writer, or may involve, a good deal of genuine exercise, of a kind possible, as Fielding observed, for a good many men of " over four-score," and quite incomparable, it may be added, to the exertion of tennis or fivc?s ; whereas this can scarcely be said of croquet, with all its tactics and " corner play " and " coanterfinessiag." But the latter game—It may be unhesitatingly asserted—is both more exciting and more intellectuaL Croquet as now played at Wimbledon has, in fact, be^fn fairly described os " the most scientific of outdoor games." i'hb is not here urged as a supreme virtue^on which point more anon —but merely as an indisputable fact. As to the first point, the game is, perhaps, too exciting ; it involves the very maximum of pressure on the nerves and temper allowable by the regulations of civilised society. Cricket has its periods of suspense, its " exciting fiaUhe?. " Lawn tennis and such games have their moments of white-hot tension (whicl^ however, pass like a flash), but this sort of thing is the normal condition of a good croquet match. No wonder, theu, if players have on rare occasions been known to give way to a positively Greek emotion even in public.

Whereas golf, we have heard the croquettist argue, is not a game at all ! Why not? Obviously because notljiing that one player does can lirectly affect the success of his aotsgouist, which surely is the essence of a mock contest of any kind. In fact, so far as any physical contest is concerned, golfers might as well round on different days and on different links. We have actually heard a golfer reply to this criticism, that the moral effect of one player upon another Is considerable. Doubtless ; but that is so in all games. Croquet, it might be u^ed with more point represents the vo'v opposite extreme, or defect." The successful player for the time absolutely dominates the game. The one who Is " out" has not even any fielding to do. He ia absolutely un ccupied (where the golfer in parallel case would be both exercised and entertained), and when the generosity of his nature has been exhausted in admiration of his opponent's play, 'tis marvel if he be not considerably bored ! Indeed it might well be urged generally that there is a superior and more spiritual sociability about golf that compares favourably with the barbaric directness of ordinary " games,"

TROOPS IN YEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OP TBS BOMBAT GAZETTE.

SIR,—Very little attention has been paid by the Indian Press to the arrival in Yemen of a very large force of Turkish troops with the ostensible puipose of settling disturbances at Sana, but they may perhaps have learnt from the Arabic papers printed in ^ypt that the Turkish Qovernmeat at Constantinople is f^ain reviving its old policy, and has determined on the conquest of the whole of Arabia Felix, and that the first object of its present movement is the acquisition of the whole of the coast of the Arabian Sea from Aden northwards, and the seizure of Muscat and also the western littoral of the Persian Gulf. The records of the Bombay Government will shew that on the former occasion, about 26 or 27 years ago, when the Turks first attempted the reduction of Yemen, they made an attempt to dispute onr possession of Aden, and indeed confronted onr troops in the most audacious and inselent manner, and war was only prevented by orders from Constantinople, when the Turkish troops withdrew. I should like to know what the unfortunate Imaum of Muscat will do when the Turkish troops appear at Muscat, and I wonld enquire if the Government will awake when that oocurs. Are they prepared to give up to the Turks without any remonstrance the *co^a* of vantage we possess in the person of our hereditary ally, the Imaum ? However we may foreshadow what will be his fate, at first the Turks will treat him with high distinction, and then, like the Chiefo of all the great clans of Arab% he will be sent for to Constantinople and never be permitted to return to his home. I do not at all blame the Tur^ in their policy in the reduction of Yemen, especially as che Arabic papers say that their intention is to try and humanise and civilise the inhabitants, and several schoolmasters aecompany the expedition ; but the port of Muscat is of the highest importance to the British (Tovernment of India, and therefore the seizure of Muscat will conflict with our commercial interests in tbe Persian Gul^ and our apathy and indifference to matters that concern as vitally will become apparent. Some negotiations that should have I>een concluded long ago regarding Muscat have been allowed to lapse; bat 1 suppose the Foreign Department at Sieffia have considered the matter to be too trivial for notice as it is outside India. When tbe port falls into the donunion of a fore^pi Power, it may cause an interruption of our trade which we shall not be able to adjust or rectify.—Yours, &a,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Decoin, Aug. 18.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Mmucipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plasue. Attaoka.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Gaoees.
A Upper, Middle & Lower polaIM. Fort Nocthera, Fort Soathem and Esplanade ...	2	1	7
B UaadyL Chaokla, Umartchadi and Donscri	8	3	17
G Market, Dbobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talaa and Kaaibbarwada.M	9	6	33
D Khetwady, Gimaum, Ghowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malaluxmi,. i.. .. .	0	0	7
S Masaaon, Karwadl, 2nd ... Mda, Kamatipura, I'ardeo, Byosila and 1st Nagpada ...	3	3	23
F Parel, dewri and Sion .....MM	2	1	3
G Mahlin and WorU	1	1	7
Water Dlvlaloa	0	0	0
Non-Reddentand nnkoowns....M	0	0	1
Hospitals	1*	11	to
Total.....«	26	26	113
Same date last yeair...	5	2	136

Arrived from Poqri in Bhiwndi by Q. I. P. Ry. oo the 17th and was direotl} taken to liOhana Hospital and died on the 18th instant.

CHOLERA

Attack .....
Death .....

The Muaicipal Office Returns for the twenty^our hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results

Wards.	P!agae Attacks.	Deatha	iDestba. from all Cansee,
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northem and Beplanade.....—			3
B MandvL Cbuokla, Umarkbadi aodDongri			23
C Martcet, DhoU Talao, Fana»wady, Bholesbwar, Kbara Talao, and Kumbbarwada.			
D Khetwadl, Glrgaum.Ghowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mehar laxmee	0		
B Masason, Tarwadl, 2nd Nagpada, Kamacipiira, i'ardeo. Byoolla, and 1st Nagpada...			19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.^.....			13
Q Mahim and Worlee.....M			
Water Olvision.....			u
Noo-residenc and anknowa ...^			4
Hospitals			16
Total .....M			116
Total plasoedeaths to date..	31,1^^		
Same date liMt year .....M	13		136

CHOLERA.

Attack .....
Death .....

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY S RETURNS.

THE returns of Wednesday showed that there were no fresh cases of suspected plague or deaths reported to the Health Officer from the several hospitals in town. The general deaih-rate of the city is 40, as compared with 49 of the previous five years.

PIAOUE OBSBRVATTON CAMPS.

The totid number of persons examined and detained daring the week ending the 7tb of August at the respective camps of Chakradharpurfdown trains), Cbousa (down trains), Chousa (down River Inspection), Mairwa (down trains), and Kburda. were as follows Number of parsons examined daring the week from Monday to Suuday—793, 6,525, 305, ^712, and 2,005; total 12,340. Number of parsons examinad since the plague observation camps were opened—2^125. 236,054, 2,058, 4o,%5, and ; total 418,935. Number of suspects detained daring the week—208. z39 1, 4, and 116; total 538. Number of susoects detained since the camps were opened—1,777, 7,096, 3,736, and 2,431; total 12,043.^ Number of parsons detained in camp during the week^Sll, 2*^, 1,4, and 132; total 887.

WARD AND FAMILY HOSPITALS.

The Health Officer has granted licenses for 974 Ward, Family, and Caste Hospitals, to bo opened out in the several plc^ue centres of Calcutta.—*man* (Friday.)

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made Colonel Stokes, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mbow District, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General Bombay Command, vice Brigadier-General Cartels, ofiiciatiDg in command of tbe Bangalore district.

37th Eiogras—Lieutenant Nicolson. Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master.

40th Pathana—Lieutenant Garrobt, Royal Munster Fusiliers, candidate for the Staff Corps, to bo Officiating Wing Officer.

^rd Madras Light Infantry—Lieutenant Hope, Wing Officer, 27th Madras Infantry, is transferred to the same capacity, vice Captain Erck, promoted Wing Commander. Lieutenant Hope, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.

4th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Raymond to be Adjutant, vice Captain Fraser vacated.

7th Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Talbot to be Adjutant, vice Captain Vincent vacated.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers—Lieutenant Edwarde.?, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Peart, seconded for employment as Cantonment Magistrate.

4th Bombay Rifies—Captain Tanner, Wing Officer, Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure.

26tb Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant A. L. Barrett to be Wing Officer, vice Litmteoant Godfrey, seconded on appointmenb to the Indian Contingent British iCentral Africa Protectorate, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Hong-Koog Regiment.

IT is notified that officers and others who are permitted to make their own arrangements for passage, and who are entitled to a grant of passage money, will in future receive Rs. 025 for first class passage instead of Rs. 525. General officers entitled to reserved accommodation will receive Rs. 937-8-0 In future instead of Rs. 7OT-8-0.

PRINCE BISUABCK was the apostle r.f re-action. In the Prussian Parliament in 1847 he declared that *"the Prussian ^vereigus are in posession of a crown, not by the grace of the people, but by the grace of (jrod." Circumstances', however, are invariably stronger than combination, and though Prince Bisniarck, the most powerfdl and the most successful man *of* his times, founded the German Empire, and raised the Prosuan King to the rank of Emperor, Germany has never #.been so democratic as it is to-day.

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMIINT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, AUG. 20.

Tm: Poona Junior Polo Tournament commenced this afteriKy>n. Nearly ten team-* entered. The first ties of the Tournament were played off before a very lacse gathering of spectators i'be ground was in SDlenditi condition. Just about 2 o'clock a smart shower of rain fell and m^e tbe ground a little bit favourable for play. Three matches were played off and all were well contested. The following is tbe descrii^on of each match >

1ST MATCH.

1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent vs. Poona Gymkhana.

Mr Fagan^.....		I Captain WamerM.....*	.....
DuCtMlar Hira Siairb	2	Captain Parvis	2
Jemadar Uidayat AH	3	MrSweney	3
Jemadar Man Siogb (back) ..	0	Major Brown ibaok)	0

Umpires—Captain Peyton and Mr Ueyland.

1st chukker.—This game was started by the local team, who, headed by Warner, immsdiately began an assault on the Lancor goal. It was fended off, bat Sweney soon after got in a try, scoring a subsidiary. After tbeout Poona ooco more return^ to the chai^, and tbe sphere falllog to Warner, the latter put in a splendid long shot goal. A second subsidiary was added to an already good start by Purvi-*, not very long after which was followed by a second goaL

SiforePoona Gymkhana. 2 goals, 2 subs to Lancers nil.—Tim^ 9 mins.

2nd chukker.—Warner again broke away with tbe bail, but an interruption'occurred shortly after owing to one of the opposite ^d« being uubors^. On re-starC log the ball was carried in a^io. but tbe shot Just missed. Play was transferred into the Gymkhana half by Hira Singh, ably backed up by Fagan, but the ball went out at the eastern boundary. On being thrown in the local team managed to agsio secure poeesslon, and ran It some fine strokes to their openeots' side, when cAi9 put an end to pl^. Nothing was scored in this gam?.

ScoreGymkhana 2 goals, 8 subs to Lancers nil. Time 5 mins. % secs.

3rd chukker—Man Singh set the ball to moMon In this period, and passing to Hira Singh, tbe latter, in spite of efforts tmnistress him, rashed itin and knocked the first subsidiary for his side. The return, however, found the Gymkhana on the baiL Sweney, getting free range with Purvis in attandimo?, carried it south, but the stroke put in by the latter went wide to fool followed to the visitors, but nothing was added. A couple of runs up and down the field went in which some gex>d hustling was indulged in closed tbe chukker.

Score.—Poona Gymkhana 2, goals 2 subs to 1st Lancers 1 sub. Time—7 mins.

4th chukker.—The throw in took place just where the ball bad gone oat. Tbe ball was immediately pounced upon by Warner, who rushed it In and scored a subsidiary. This was not long In being followed up by a goal put by in Purvis. Some centre play succeeded, during which Poona gradually worked their way into their opponents* half.

ScorePoona Gymkhana 3 goals 3 subs to 1st Lancers 1 C. 1 sub.—Time, 7 mins.

Poona Gymkhana thus won by 3 goals and 3 subsidiaries to the Lancers 1 subsidiary.

2ND MATCH.

1st Bombay Lancers vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

Mr Hopwood	.	1 Captain Locke.M..*.....	1
Captain BeaUy	.	2 Mr Thesiger	2
Mr EUwood ibaokl	..	0 Mr Fischer (baok)..—	.....a 0

Umpires—Captain Bond and Captain Lookhart Muir,

1st cbakker.^The Lancers opened, some give and take play ensoied, and the Bombay Gymkhana Uten got away. Tbe bttil went out, bat on being retaroed. a good deal of active assaults and counters followed, stroke being given for stroke. Fischer eventually broke away, but not for long, as Saville soon got even with him, and with some really fine sfarokes ran tbe sphere along the line until well into his opponents' territory, where it went out. The thrown in found the Lanoers agedn pressing their opponents, and Captain Beatty emerging put in a subsidiary.

Score 1st Bombay Lancers 1 sub to Bombay Gymkhana nil. Time— mins. 30 secs.

Pond ebukker.—Scarcely had the game started when Bllwood rode Fischer off. and Savilie finding the coarse cleared carried the ball in and got a goal. Another attem^ made on the posts was repulsed by tbe timely intervention of Locke. It was taken to the middle of the field and some good cantreifiay succeeded, followed by another attempt by the Lancers. The ball was well in ^mbsy half when time was sounded.

Score 1st Bombay Lancers 1 iEoal I sub. to Bombay Gymkhana love. Time— mins.

3rd chukker—Thesiger restarted play in this chukker. and passing to Locke, the latter carried it on, was daprived before he could become dangerous, and SavlUe getting in a stroke brought the ball back. Hopwood kept Fischer off, but Saville missed atjust the critical moment, and Graham chipping down on the ball with a neat back-hander diove it out of danger. Bombay then pressed up vigoroosly but were repulsed. They retaroed to the attack, and Graham put in first goal for his side.

Score :—1st Bombay Lancers 1 goal 1 sub to Bombay Gymkhana 1 goal. Time—5 min?. 30 secs.

4tfa chakker—Fischer set the ball goin& bat it went • at at the comer,and be had to le-start, A fool followed, buc though a good stroke was made nothing resulted. BoouDay again pressed vigorously and some good httstUng followed, but nothing came off. A fine assault by Lancers was next essayed, when Beatty made a gallant attempt, Seville followed up, The attack was well pressed home and tbe ball lodged within a dozen yards of posts for a couple of seconds. Locke then coming by drove it out, and this saved bis goal from further disaster.

Score :—1st Bombay Lancers 1 goal, 1 sub to Bombay Gymkhana 1 goal.

The Lancers thus won by the small margin of 1 subsidiary. Time—9 mins. 39 secs.

TSIBO MATCH.

20TH nuSSABS.		vs.	POOWA HORSC A. TEAM.
Mr Jame3.....«.....M	1	Res. dojor Maoawar Kbao	
Mr Bramley.....M.....	3	Mr Cooper	
Mr Dunbar	3	Mr Elaymond	3
Mr Hessey bacic.		Jem Mabomed Ktoer baoa*	

Umpires.—Captain Luard and Mr. Byron.

1st ebukker.—This game throughout was a very closely contested one. As soon as tho ball was thrown in Hessey, of the Hussars, pounced down on it and bore it away, closely followed by Bramiey. He was pulled up.by Mahomed Kader, whoaant the ball back again towards tbe eastern boundary. Here it moved about for some short time and was then run back, and while Manawar Khan hustled Has'iey, Cooper rode it straight in and kuotehed a subsidiary. The same tactics were again repeated by the Pooua Horse bat unsuccessfuly, and some hard skirmishing followed. The ball was gradually worked south by tbe Hussars and Bramiey essayed a floe stroke, which neatly scored, when Mabomed Kader luckily interposed. The Sinir team then retaliated by making a vigorous attack on their opponents* goal, but tbe stroke went wide.

Score Poona Horse 1 sub to 20tb Hussars nil. Time—6 mins. 10 secs.

2nd chakker.—The Hussars were soonest on the ball and got away. They ware quickly deprived and their goal in turn assaulted, whan Manawar Khan put a subsidiary to his account. This was almost immediately followed by a goal. Play then lodged for a time in the centre of the fieldi, from whence it was taken south by tbe Jemadar, who managed to score a subsidiary. The Hussars soon sparred themselves to action, and Dunbar with some fine strokes carried the ball well into tbe opposite half, when Cooper secured poessession and made away. James brought tbe latter up before he could be^me dangerous, and with some neat passing tbe Uussar-t pressed into the others' defence and Dunb^ got it between the flogs.

Score:—Poona Horse 1 goal, 3 SUDS to 20bh Hussars 1 goal. Time—Sruns 3U secs,

3rd chukker—Good though even play marked the opening, until Mabomed Kader relieved the features of the same by sending in a fine long stroke which secured a subsidiary, hessey at this time did some good bustling, and at the same time managed to play tbe sphere well in, wbeu Biamley had bis chance, but went wide. Coopit a Util ^later added another subsidiary to this record, and

Piwtdency when the time came to enter apon the **contract** in 1882 It had **lieen** able to recover itself to a considerable extent. On that occasion the Presidency was not left insolvent atid bankrupt. On the contrary the Government of India thought It was a fitting opportunity to grant more than usually favourable terms to the Presidency with the result that the third oontraot closed in 1887 with a balance of 52 lakhs. The fourth contract also ended favourably with a surplus of 41 lakb& Then came to theiUtb contract which promised also to end in a satifactory manner but famine i|pd plague camj In the way and what might be termed a factitious closing balance of 17 lakhs was obtain^. He called it factitious because the Governmenbof India contributed 10 lakhs to make it up. The sixth contract did not really begin until the current year owing to the exclusion lost year of several heads affected by famine and therefore they started the first year of the four remaining yoars of the contract without any opening balance at all. It seems to me. continued the Hon. member, that this Presidency has some reason, to complain of the treatment it has received from the Government of India, . 1 quite acknowledgo, that the Government of India has taken upon itself almost the whole of the famine expenditure and has been liberal in tha^ respect. But it has undertaken only a very smail portion of the plague expenditure. Its contribution i>ciog about 10 lakhs last year and 7 lakhs this year. 1 think this Presidency bad a right to far more liberal treatment than has been the case. The principles upon which these provinoi^ contracts are founded which were very carefully considered and laid down in a Resolution of the Government of India in 1881. It was the famous resolution of Lord liipon on Local Self-Government in India and lb was clearly laid down that the provincial Governments were not only entitled in times of oxtraor iinary calamition to have the exceptional expenditure borne by the Government of India, but they were entitled to have a working margin left to them after that ox)>onditare had been paid. It seems to mo that at the commencement of tho now contract the PreNidoncy had a right bo expect that an adjustment woulil be ma<le Chat would enable them to start with a workiug balance of what has always been condidcrod the irreduciable miniinum of 20 lakhs which is regarded as a fair working balance for a Presidency like that of Bombay.

STARVING THE PROVINCIAL OOVEHNMENT.

Tbe gloom, I deliborat*'ly use that word, and tbe arprise with with whicb|bbe whole cjuntry learned of the refusal of tbe Govornmonb of India to accept any assistance from the British Exchequer towara meeting the cost of the frontier wars was groat, bub it was felt that tho refusal could only have been made in consequence of the knowledge that the country was regaining its prosperity and that with that regained prosperity tho Proviooiair Governments had received liberal treatment. But to our sore disappointment we find that the Govornmoat of India have been able bo (bow a surplus by starving, whether other Presidencies I do not know but certainly this Presidency. We know that tho Civil Works Budget used to bo prepared on tho understanding that the expenditure ought never to go below 38 lakhs, but it has been brought down this year bo 28 lakhs. How Is that done ? \vhy my Lord, us my honourable friend Mr. Chiindavarkar has pointed out by Icfusing even to incur tho cost of whUe-wnshing the Kiphinstone College, whltv-wushing that was absolutely necessary after tho plague perioil through which wo hud passed. If a private individual had refused to white-wash his house 1 do not know what crliuinul consequences ho rai, ht have inourrod, but hero wo have the Government of India placing this Presidency in such a predicament that Your Excellency's Government are obliged to bell the Principal of the College that pli^uo or no plague *you cannot have white-wash." Tliis may TO a >umcwlmt. extreme illustration but it shows tho manner in which this Presidency is being starved during ihe (enure of the present contract. Its«^eins to mo that tho Government of India can only justify its present action upon one principle. Providence has dealt sovoroiy with this Presidency during the last two year.H. fainiue, plague and other calamities having come upon us, I'o-sihly, therofortj, tiiiO Government of India thinks it would TO thwarting and hindering tho intentions of providence if it did not leave us to be chastened and disciplined by the calamities which Providence has cast upon us. That would seem to inc the only justliicatiou for the treatment that the Goveriuuent of India has accorded to this Presidency.

GOVERNMENT fAND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The hon. member then proceeded to express his thanks to *11. K*, the President for the great service be bad done tbe city of Bombay in bringing to a termination the long standing dispute between Government and tbe Municipality in regard to the annual; expenditure on the city police. But he pointed out that although tbe decision arrived at in regard to the apportionment of the charges was given in 189.1 two questions still remained op<in. The amount of arrears as claimed by Government for the years 1892-93, 1^93-94 and 1894-95 was a large one<^buc it was pointed out to Government that on tho basis of the decision only Rs. 50,000 were due. To the representation of the Corporation to this effect no reply a-t yet had bean received up to this present moment, though Government had taken money from them all the same by including it in tho c->ntra-accuunt against the Municipal claioi for plague expenditure. Another point not yet settled was as to toe terms for transferring the police charges. After considerable correspondence the Corporation had a^ked tor a mixed Committee to fee appointed to conshlor the question but to that also no i*oply hail Leon received. About two years ago his Excellency had siated that the time had not come for appointing a Coiiimittee but he tru-'ted that Government would now .see the desirability for potting an end once ior all to this long standing cause of friction. In regard to the rei t. ciMnied by Government for the land ocotiWoied by the Munidipal Work.shops and the Health Department scabies ite bad on a former occasion «<ik^ Uls Excellency to refer it to arbitration. Since tl^Via new element ha i come into operation by the" findftfg of new papers on the records and by the Municipality obtaining oouDMel's opinion to the effect thed* terms of Government ought not ti be accepted and that only a small amount ought to be paid for tbeae pieces of land. It seamed to him that the only course would have been to law except that tbe Corporation In their desire .to avoid friction had proposed the reference of the whole matt r to arbitratlOD. They bad no desire whatever to adopt a hostile or defiant attitude toward Government but If Bieir proposal was not occepjod it would be their bounden duty to go to law on the subject. He trusted therefore that government would favourably consider their request and would not allow the Corporation to be placed in a position which it would by moit ua* •vlllijig to occupy.

* ^IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

Tomliig to the question of plague expenditure, the honorable member said that to his mind the whole of it ought to come out of the Imperial Exchequer. Not only Bombay, but many of the small Municipalities of the Presidency had been affected by plague, and was It right or proper or just bo expect that iiiuu|-cipaUtios with small revenues only, would be able to discharge tho Qxtroordinaiy expenditure that had come UTOn them in consequence of the calamity ? The Go^mment of India told them to take their time and(recover the outlay, but that was not a fight positioni the only right position would bo foi* tho impdrial^overnment to bear tho whole expenditure, but it was no part of tho duty of the Bombay Gov%rnn^nt to say that that ought to bo done. IC All offies had to bear Ibeir own expenditure and Bombay had to meet its heavy plague ebargos, at tcuMC tb^ ought to have tbe right to see that this iuunq|r wns not squandered. Tbnb luoney had been t^quoMoi^d—he was going'to say criminally squan-•derea—was a fact so patent that they nsed not go into details. How bad this arisen ? He ventured *to* say dfninctiy that this waste and extravagance had hri^ because the money was not spent by tKB body wBwh bad to find it. It the Plague Committee b(od knowp that Governmont%ero responsible for the expenditure they were f^ing to lucur ndt one half of tbe Gxpeiidlture incurred would ever have been dreamt *of*. Under these ciroumstancea, the least that Bombay hattR tight'to expect was that the Corporation should be the new plague authority. During tho regime of tho plague committee the Corporation bad no control over tbe oxpnditiTC and had oniimply to find the money. On this question it seemed to him that the Municipality had a to say that such a state of affairs should not TO cun>vinued, and if the Municipality was to find tho money they must have ^be control an<l r ' it«on of all plague measures und-e.r the guidai.cv . .■« udvice of Goveromeot. Very llkeiy as he hod always said in the first place a sort of dietMoyial authority was the proper authority to deal with epidemic of such an unprecedented character. Now that had passed away and experience had caught •them invaluable les^ions as to how this disease ought to be m e t a n d the Corporation had every right to say that they ought to be trusted with tbe direetion ^ the operations. If Che Corporation were not to ha trusted, upon what grounds was that trust to be withhold I Had tho new institution, which replaced the Corporation, done ite woiic so well that it could be said tne work bad been better done than If the Corporation had done it. On the contrary ha ventured to say that it had proved a financially a disastrous failure; and if he might be allowed to say so a part of the responslbility must rest upon his Excellency's Government, because •after all tne ulague committee were entirely under tbe orders and supervision of Government. What Juatification was there now for not entmsting to the Corporation, Which bad not failed, in the duty which it alone could perform effloiently. Ue recognised that his Excellency's sympathies with local government were very gmat, and that nothing was further from his Exoellen^'s mind, than to cast any refiection upon the work of the municipal government of Bombay; and upon this occasion as tho policy proposed, If carried oak would cast a serious refieotion upon tbe capacity oi! the Corporation to perform its duties, he hoped his Excellency would seriously re-cord er that peditey before imposing it upon the city*

THE ORGANISATION OF VILLAGE POLIOB.

Some reference had been made to the recent dacoitles In the Ahmednager and Nassik districts. It was mot this serious recrudescence of dacoity which was signifloant. He wished to call tbe attention of Goyemmenb to tkii» oitomostanoe, that every village in tbe Preaidenoy, with the police as at pteaent organisnedt was open to attacks by dacoits if ten or a doxen men banded themselves together. Those acquainted with crime in the Presidency knew that dacoltiesof this sort were rife nearly every part of the year, and time after time nearly every well-to-do villager was exposed to be pounced upon by a dozen persons banded together and a daroity committed upon himself and bis family. Although there had been a recent reorganisation of the police It was Insuificient, and it was inadequate for tbe protection of the villagers. The village police ought to be strengthened, and every village ought to be in a position to protect itself against the attacks by bands of dacoits it was at presient exposed to. Under the Arms Act the villtigers were absolutely helpless os only one person here and there might have obtained with considerable difficulty a license to carry a weapon, and it seemed to be t'le buundan duty of Government to soorgani.se the village polics that dacoities should not be of such fiequent occurrence os they bad been for several years past. He had intended to say •something al>out the question of the punitive police, but he was so elated at the answer to his question given by hJa ExcoHoncy that ho only wished to tender hia.- thanks to tbe Government for tho sympathetic manner in which they had dealt with the Poona PunltWe Police. There were members of the Council who objected to the P.SO of tbe word " punitive" and argued tbat they should be termed " protective." He WdH rather surprised, therefore, to find the term "punitive" appearing in the budget. (Laughter.) It was curious for the noo-oiricial members who bad argued that punitive was the right designation, to find that the Government in its official capacity had corroborated their contention in this matter. The reaulbs of the imposition of this force bad entirely borne out the opposition he had always raised to the policy of punitive police. It meant taxing the innocent fox the sins of tho guilty. K it was disorder that had rendered necessary the imposition of a punitive |K>ic6 force they could never tell who the guilty parties were ; probably they wore the poorest of the poor ; they would never pay a single pie of the burden, and the whole charge would be borne by the innocent.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

One or two words, added the honorable member, he wished to say upon tho subject of education. His colleagues bad referred to tho question of the reform of legal education. The Government had from time to time recognised that the Law School did require reloriming, and they were prepared to carry it out-^ ut one time it was only, the sanction of the Government of India which prevented them from transforming it into a permanent law oollego. They viere filled with hopi;, but that hope had now passed away, and he could nut understand the policy of the Government in delaying for a single moment the establishment of another institution to take tho place of tbe much-needed law college. It would be futile to hope ill the existing state of the Presidential finances that tho money would over be forthcoming to carry out tbe reforms needed in tho Government Law ^hool. Reforms were needed—reforms that would cost money -«aud they knew that no money could bo allotted for the puipose, and if an institution under proper supervision and guidance offered to do what the Govarniuent were aTOolutely unable to carry out in tiio near future, it scorned to him that the Government should give that quesbon most sympathetic and careful consideration. Too institution for which sanction was required had all the guarantees of proper su|>ervision ; it would have for its President, Mr* Budroodin, and Mr. Chandavarkar and other equally well-Known and distinguished gentlemen were associated with the movement. His Excellency would reiiieraber tbat tho University of Bombay used to receive from Government a grant of Rs. 5,000 a year, a grant which was withdrawn when it did not matter the least bit to tho provincial finances. In those days it was said that tho calls upon tbe balance were so great that unless the Rs. which remained out of tlio ongincl grant of Rs. 15,000, were withdrawn, the ndministratioii of the province could not be carried on. That stoppage of the grant had boon followed by a most remarkable ciicumstance. When the Goverumeut contributed to tho funds of the University, they interfered as little as possible with the constitution of the University : but now the grant was withdrawn—he hoped it was not in pui'suance of any retrograde poli6y-~Government seemed disposed to imerfero more with the University and iba academic odministratlpn. Formal decisions arrived at by,the Senalte wfeKq pqt .treated with the consideration they used to receive days gone by, and knowing that his Excilloocy's sympat-hy with education was great, he hoped the coosUtutlon of the University would remain unimpaired as It was through the administration of I^is predecessors.

THE LIQUOR SHOP AT MATHBRAN.

In conclusion, tbe honourable member called attention to one little point in connection with Excise, a Departoaent which seemed to follow the example of tbe preacher who said that though he was bound to preach good principles ha was not bound to practise them. The hxclse Department always said that It did not exist for the purpose of raising revenue, but for other beneficial purposes; in practice, however, this principle was not maintaineu. A case in point occurred at Matberan which ha<l existed for forty-five years without the need of a liquor shop having been discovered. Suddenly the rams btfore last, when nobody was on the bill, it was discovered that a liquor shop should be started. He knew that the Department always gave notice, and ha did not know if notices wete, in-8ihls'case, affixed to tbe trunks of the tre.es; but if they WUMJ there was. no one tureadtbein, bdcause.the population all'went down to the plains in tbe rains. When tbe time came tor tho people to go up to the hil they found this abomination,'but they also found that there was aaUncre(^ crime, and k represeatation was madd to (he Superintenddeut. The 'nelisoh he asked for the ctiiTe'^pondence was that he believed it omtakied a raTOrt-from tbe Superintendent tba >in consequence of the openIni..(b£ the liquor »hop. there WHS oa increase Of ^im o and disoroer upon tbe hill. If that was part of the reporb ho could TOar It out from bis own vatlon. The opposition to this liquor (>hop came I DO factions TOrties, but from tho most respect-Vfsltors'oo those who oocup^d tbe ' parmaaeqtly.v and uogrea'.4)r mist^e cjuld' een allowed than to permit this ostahtishmeot started. They must bow to the decrees of idenoe ^ they , must bow bo tbe >min^nb. The resolatfdns p i Govornffioat were the i^j^ea.anU Persians, tomi ....of^aiying ode ittttf(Sn wnfo5 nsver ought to have been allowed to be started la a place like Matheran.

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After a few words from tho Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venila),

The Hon. Mr. Vijbhukundas Atmaram spok^. After referring to the unsatisfactory position of tbe Provincial revenues, he referred to soma of tbe details of the Budget. Ho referred to the desirability of appointing capable Indians, at the earliest opportunity that presented itself in each case, to all those higher posts which have been thrown open to them under tho Provincial Service scheme. In pressing this matter upon his Lordship's attention, ho looked at It not only from the point of view of political justice or of administrative economy, bub also from the broader and higher sb ind-pofnb of ixdltical expediency, jit was often urged that Indian criticism of the mutivos and nebioos of Govenment shows utter disregard of the manifold difficulties which tho administration has to contend with in striving honestly to flo its duty by the millions committed to its cai*o. It seemed to him that a larger and freer introduction of the native element into the higher admini>trativo sphere w'ould have a salutary influence on tho tone and temper of public criticism in this country. Tbe anxi^-tles and responsibilities of good government would percolate downwards from cultured Indians in high office ; a better and truer appreciaiioD of the motives and difficulties of Government would permeate native society ; and gradually through the force which enlightened self-interest generates, tho various duties of good ciM-zanship would be more widely acknowledged and more readily discharged. He saw under tbe head " Medical" on tho expediture side that from the total estimated expenditure in connection with the Plague during the current year, a sum of five lakhs of rupees had been deducted as beini^ the amount which will be recovred from Municipalities and Local Boards. Ho thought, that the suppression and prevention of plague was a public or national duty as opposed bo a local or parochial one, and that the entire cost in connection therewith ougnt to be borne by the tax-paying body as a whole, that is to say, by the central Government. The principles up<^ which famine relief is held to be an item of Imperial expediture apply with greater force in tbe case of plague relief measures. Operations, which, besides being too extensive or expensive for the resources of a district, are destgaud to meet abnormal calamities and confer benefit upon the whole community, must in justice be for paid by the central administration.

The Council rose at 5 o'clock until to-day <Saturday) at nooD,

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

„ POONA, AUGUST 20.

The Council reassembled to-day at noon, the same members being present as on the previous day, with the addition of Mr. Lang the Advocate GeneraL Mr. Shamrao Gamd resumed the debate on the Budget, and In the course of a criticism some of the items thereof, jDointed out the marked increase of dacoity in several districts of late ; and expressed the beUef that this was largely duo to tho severe restrictions placed upon the movements of the Bbilk who he thought ought to be given better oppotunities for educational advancement, and be more largely employed in the district poUce forces. The] Chief of Ichalkaranji in a maiden speech lamented the extent to which aided schools had been employed during the year, because of the small grants due to the^ consequent upon the limited attendance during the famine. He thought tbat under the ciroum**stanooB tile m n t s oogh£c mot to have been tednoed. He was doubtful whether the education imputed in tbe ordinary h i^ schools and colleges in the Decoan was of so m o^m a character as should be given if the sons of tbe aristocracies were to maintain tb& h i^ position, and be hoped that before His Excellency terminated his period of office, he would provide funds for improvi^ their educational facilities. Sir Charles Ollivant remarked that in view of what had been said as to the financial position of Government it was obviously unnecessary to enter into any defence Government for not improving more quickly the medical or judicial service. But as the member responsible for the home and the Local Government Department it was desirable that he should refer to the matters affecting tbo same which had been dealt with by honourable members. Referring to tbe question of daooties he said that for months past additions had been made to the police force of the localities affiacted and the police had been most successful in their exertions. He then gave particulars of the valour displayed by a party of police under the leadership of Inspector Yeshwant Mahado in the Nassik district. They killed, wounded or captured 12 out of a band of 15 dacoits who were so well armed that 2 sepoys were kfiled and subsequently 11 guns and 14 swox^ were seized. Proceeding to deal with the plague policy he said it had been guided by the two main factofli of humanity and commerce. With regard to experience had shown that in laige cities the of wholesale evacuation of infected areas, foe smaller places could not be applied. He ! agreed with Dr. Bhalchandra that in Bet the alarm caused by the attempt to appl^ measures Increased the mortality. Then Jk idea which at first prevailed as regaStoi protecti(Mi of commerce had undergone no little fication, and it had been found tbat there waa'tfttle benefit in keeping open toe door of foreign ports fftoeir anti-plague measures were drawing away from B<M|||ay the capitalists, agents and midtuomen without w^|m business could not be carried on. He held the^rfestion of the distribution of the Incidence of expend^^pre between tho local body and the State was Uttie better than an academic one, since it was necessary no^<^y to carry out ephemiral measures but also, measureM of permanent sanitary improvement if plague wa^ not to continually recur. The true measure of Imperial assistance must be deteanined therefore not by this or that head of charge but by the difference betwim local needs and local resources when both have carefully scrutinised. No Government would to impose entire responsibity on local bodies for expenditure on measure of a temporary character, if in so doing it precluded ail possibility of undertaking sanitary improvements of a permanent character which it recognised as absolutely necessary. In regard to the Bombay Plague Measures dual agency had occasioned friction and its abolition was an improvement. He failed to see that under the present system of management any restriction was placed on the exercise by the Corporation of its constitutional power and privileges. As to the expenditure of the plague committee tho thought he might say that if in carrying out the measures which Government considered to be necessary any of their agents had incurred unjustifiable expenditure which it was reasonable to suppose would not havs been incurred if Municipal Agents had been charged with the execution of tbe same measures Government would not expect such unwarranted expenditure to be ultimately defrayed by the local body. In conclusion he paid a warm tribute to his Excellency for the courage, energy, and self abnegation unsurpassed by any of his pr^ecessors that he had shown in the face of any unprecedented calamities.

The HOD. Mr. James supplemented tiie answer he had given to a question put on the previous sday by stating that the Government had determined to increase the number of nominated members, of the t^oona MtmioipaUty by 8, in order to assist the 'Municipality in meeting the difficulties incidental *td^ improving the sanitation of an old oriental town. The hoa. member then proceeded to take a masterly survey- of the finances of the Presidency daring the last 8 years of the Provincial Contract system explaining the causes for fluctuations in expenditure and improvements iii revenue. These were good reasons why toe Budget estimates had not in past years always approximated tp actuals, as new revenue has grown it haskbeen spent for the material and moral progress of tfie Presideacy, what form that progress should take being ..decid^ not so much by the volition of this Goverment as by instructions received from theSecretary owtatorAnd tbp yioeroy. The favourable position of t^^Pc^dency in regard to th'it progress in the latgefy due to the work of men like Sir Ghari^^ritcha^ in improving the abkari and other departiiients of the State. Coming to the actual causes '^h^nt fioancial depression he promised to ad^tj language than that ihe Budget "adjustments" " book increases," "transfers " and om&f terms that it contained must beGreek to pqy^e not like himself been shown through it. /Tompson shook hus head when Mr.^iJames that ITO ctuiTe'^pondence was that he believed it omtakied a raTOrt-from tbe Superintendent tba >in consequence of the openIni..(b£ the liquor »hop. there WHS oa increase Of ^im o and disoroer upon tbe hill. If that was part of the reporb ho could TOar It out from bis own vatlon. The opposition to this liquor (>hop came I DO factions TOrties, but from tho most respect-Vfsltors'oo those who oocup^d tbe ' parmaaeqtly.v and uogrea'.4)r mist^e cjuld' een allowed than to permit this ostahtishmeot started. They must bow to the decrees of idenoe ^ they , must bow bo tbe >min^nb. The resolatfdns p i Govornffioat were the i^j^ea.anU Persians, tomi ....of^aiying ode ittttf(Sn wnfo5 nsver ought to have been allowed to be started la a place like Matheran.

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The Council reassembled to-day at noon, the same members being present as on the previous day, with the addition of Mr. Lang the Advocate GeneraL Mr. Shamrao Gamd resumed the debate on the Budget, and In the course of a criticism some of the items thereof, jDointed out the marked increase of dacoity in several districts of late ; and expressed the beUef that this was largely duo to tho severe restrictions placed upon the movements of the Bbilk who he thought ought to be given better oppotunities for educational advancement, and be more largely employed in the district poUce forces. The] Chief of Ichalkaranji in a maiden speech lamented the extent to which aided schools had been employed during the year, because of the small grants due to the^ consequent upon the limited attendance during the famine. He thought tbat under the ciroum**stanooB tile m n t s oogh£c mot to have been tednoed. He was doubtful whether the education imputed in tbe ordinary h i^ schools and colleges in the Decoan was of so m o^m a character as should be given if the sons of tbe aristocracies were to maintain tb& h i^ position, and be hoped that before His Excellency terminated his period of office, he would provide funds for improvi^ their educational facilities. Sir Charles Ollivant remarked that in view of what had been said as to the financial position of Government it was obviously unnecessary to enter into any defence Government for not improving more quickly the medical or judicial service. But as the member responsible for the home and the Local Government Department it was desirable that he should refer to the matters affecting tbo same which had been dealt with by honourable members. Referring to tbe question of daooties he said that for months past additions had been made to the police force of the localities affiacted and the police had been most successful in their exertions. He then gave particulars of the valour displayed by a party of police under the leadership of Inspector Yeshwant Mahado in the Nassik district. They killed, wounded or captured 12 out of a band of 15 dacoits who were so well armed that 2 sepoys were kfiled and subsequently 11 guns and 14 swox^ were seized. Proceeding to deal with the plague policy he said it had been guided by the two main factofli of humanity and commerce. With regard to experience had shown that in laige cities the of wholesale evacuation of infected areas, foe smaller places could not be applied. He ! agreed with Dr. Bhalchandra that in Bet the alarm caused by the attempt to appl^ measures Increased the mortality. Then Jk idea which at first prevailed as regaStoi protecti(Mi of commerce had undergone no little fication, and it had been found tbat there waa'tfttle benefit in keeping open toe door of foreign ports fftoeir anti-plague measures were drawing away from B<M|||ay the capitalists, agents and midtuomen without w^|m business could not be carried on. He held the^rfestion of the distribution of the Incidence of expend^^pre between tho local body and the State was Uttie better than an academic one, since it was necessary no^<^y to carry out ephemiral measures but also, measureM of permanent sanitary improvement if plague wa^ not to continually recur. The true measure of Imperial assistance must be deteanined therefore not by this or that head of charge but by the difference betwim local needs and local resources when both have carefully scrutinised. No Government would to impose entire responsibity on local bodies for expenditure on measure of a temporary character, if in so doing it precluded ail possibility of undertaking sanitary improvements of a permanent character which it recognised as absolutely necessary. In regard to the Bombay Plague Measures dual agency had occasioned friction and its abolition was an improvement. He failed to see that under the present system of management any restriction was placed on the exercise by the Corporation of its constitutional power and privileges. As to the expenditure of the plague committee tho thought he might say that if in carrying out the measures which Government considered to be necessary any of their agents had incurred unjustifiable expenditure which it was reasonable to suppose would not havs been incurred if Municipal Agents had been charged with the execution of tbe same measures Government would not expect such unwarranted expenditure to be ultimately defrayed by the local body. In conclusion he paid a warm tribute to his Excellency for the courage, energy, and self abnegation unsurpassed by any of his pr^ecessors that he had shown in the face of any unprecedented calamities.

The HOD. Mr. James supplemented tiie answer he had given to a question put on the previous sday by stating that the Government had determined to increase the number of nominated members, of the t^oona MtmioipaUty by 8, in order to assist the 'Municipality in meeting the difficulties incidental *td^ improving the sanitation of an old oriental town. The hoa. member then proceeded to take a masterly survey- of the finances of the Presidency daring the last 8 years of the Provincial Contract system explaining the causes for fluctuations in expenditure and improvements iii revenue. These were good reasons why toe Budget estimates had not in past years always approximated tp actuals, as new revenue has grown it haskbeen spent for the material and moral progress of tfie Presideacy, what form that progress should take being ..decid^ not so much by the volition of this Govermenb as by instructions received from theSecretary owtatorAnd tbp yioeroy. The favourable position of t^^Pc^dency in regard to th'it progress in the latgefy due to the work of men like Sir Ghari^^ritcha^ in improving the abkari and other departiiients of the State. Coming to the actual causes '^h^nt fioancial depression he promised to ad^tj language than that ihe Budget "adjustments" " book increases," "transfers " and om&f terms that it contained must beGreek to pqy^e not like himself been shown through it. /Tomp-son shook hus head when Mr.^iJames that ITO ctuiTe'^pondence was that he believed it omtakied a raTOrt-from tbe Superintendent tba >in consequence of the openIni..(b£ the liquor »hop. there WHS oa increase Of ^im o and disoroer upon tbe hill. If that was part of the reporb ho could TOar It out from bis own vatlon. The opposition to this liquor (>hop came I DO factions TOrties, but from tho most respect-Vfsltors'oo those who oocup^d tbe ' parmaaeqtly.v and uogrea'.4)r mist^e cjuld' een allowed than to permit this ostahtishmeot started. They must bow to the decrees of idenoe ^ they , must bow bo tbe >min^nb. The resolatfdns p i Govornffioat were the i^j^ea.anU Persians, tomi ....of^aiying ode ittttf(Sn wnfo5 nsver ought to have been allowed to be started la a place like Matheran.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

After a few words from tho Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venila),

The Hon. Mr. Vijbhukundas Atmaram spok^. After referring to the unsatisfactory position of tbe Provincial revenues, he referred to soma of tbe details of the Budget. Ho referred to the desirability of appointing capable Indians, at the earliest opportunity that presented itself in each case, to all those higher posts which have been thrown open to them under tho Provincial Service scheme. In pressing this matter upon his Lordship's attention, ho looked at It not only from the point of view of political justice or of administrative economy, bub also from the broader and higher sb ind-pofnb of ixdltical expediency, jit was often urged that Indian criticism of the mutivos and nebioos of Govenment shows utter disregard of the manifold difficulties which tho administration has to contend with in striving honestly to flo its duty by the millions committed to its cai*o. It seemed to him that a larger and freer introduction of the native element into the higher admini>trativo sphere w'ould have a salutary influence on tho tone and temper of public criticism in this country. Tbe anxi^-tles and responsibilities of good government would percolate downwards from cultured Indians in high office ; a better and truer appreciaiioD of the motives and difficulties of Government would permeate native society ; and gradually through the force which enlightened self-interest generates, tho various duties of good ciM-zanship would be more widely acknowledged and more readily discharged. He saw under tbe head " Medical" on tho expediture side that from the total estimated expenditure in connection with the Plague during the current year, a sum of five lakhs of rupees had been deducted as beini^ the amount which will be recovred from Municipalities and Local Boards. Ho thought, that the suppression and prevention of plague was a public or national duty as opposed bo a local or parochial one, and that the entire cost in connection therewith ougnt to be borne by the tax-paying body as a whole, that is to say, by the central Government. The principles up<^ which famine relief is held to be an item of Imperial expediture apply with greater force in tbe case of plague relief measures. Operations, which, besides being too extensive or expensive for the resources of a district, are destgaud to meet abnormal calamities and confer benefit upon the whole community, must in justice be for paid by the central administration.

The Council rose at 5 o'clock until to-day <Saturday) at nooD,

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

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The Council reassembled to-day at noon, the same members being present as on the previous day, with the addition of Mr. Lang the Advocate GeneraL Mr. Shamrao Gamd resumed the debate on the Budget, and In the course of a criticism some of the items thereof, jDointed out the marked increase of dacoity in several districts of late ; and expressed the beUef that this was largely duo to tho severe restrictions placed upon the movements of the Bbilk who he thought ought to be given better oppotunities for educational advancement, and be more largely employed in the district poUce forces. The] Chief of Ichalkaranji in a maiden speech lamented the extent to which aided schools had been employed during the year, because of the small grants due to the^ consequent upon the limited attendance during the famine. He thought tbat under the ciroum**stanooB tile m n t s oogh£c mot to have been tednoed. He was doubtful whether the education imputed in tbe ordinary h i^ schools and colleges in the Decoan was of so m o^m a character as should be given if the sons of tbe aristocracies were to maintain tb& h i^ position, and be hoped that before His Excellency terminated his period of office, he would provide funds for improvi^ their educational facilities. Sir Charles Ollivant remarked that in view of what had been said as to the financial position of Government it was obviously unnecessary to enter into any defence Government for not improving more quickly the medical or judicial service. But as the member responsible for the home and the Local Government Department it was desirable that he should refer to the matters affecting tbo same which had been dealt with by honourable members. Referring to tbe question of daooties he said that for months past additions had been made to the police force of the localities affiacted and the police had been most successful in their exertions. He then gave particulars of the valour displayed by a party of police under the leadership of Inspector Yeshwant Mahado in the Nassik district. They killed, wounded or captured 12 out of a band of 15 dacoits who were so well armed that 2 sepoys were kfiled and subsequently 11 guns and 14 swox^ were seized. Proceeding to deal with the plague policy he said it had been guided by the two main factofli of humanity and commerce. With regard to experience had shown that in laige cities the of wholesale evacuation of infected areas, foe smaller places could not be applied. He ! agreed with Dr. Bhalchandra that in Bet the alarm caused by the attempt to appl^ measures Increased the mortality. Then Jk idea which at first prevailed as regaStoi protecti(Mi of commerce had undergone no little fication, and it had been found tbat there waa'tfttle benefit in keeping open toe door of foreign ports fftoeir anti-plague measures were drawing away from B<M|||ay the capitalists, agents and midtuomen without w^|m business could not be carried on. He held the^rfestion of the distribution of the Incidence of expend^^pre between tho local body and the State was Uttie better than an academic one, since it was necessary no^<^y to carry out ephemiral measures but also, measureM of permanent sanitary improvement if plague wa^ not to continually recur. The true measure of Imperial assistance must be deteanined therefore not by this or that head of charge but by the difference betwim local needs and local resources when both have carefully scrutinised. No Government would to impose entire responsibity on local bodies for expenditure on measure of a temporary character, if in so doing it precluded ail possibility of undertaking sanitary improvements of a permanent character which it recognised as absolutely necessary. In regard to the Bombay Plague Measures dual agency had occasioned friction and its abolition was an improvement. He failed to see that under the present system of management any restriction was placed on the exercise by the Corporation of its constitutional power and privileges. As to the expenditure of the plague committee tho thought he might say that if in carrying out the measures which Government considered to be necessary any of their agents had incurred unjustifiable expenditure which it was reasonable to suppose would not havs been incurred if Municipal Agents had been charged with the execution of tbe same measures Government would not expect such unwarranted expenditure to be ultimately defrayed by the local body. In conclusion he paid a warm tribute to his Excellency for the courage, energy, and self abnegation unsurpassed by any of his pr^ecessors that he had shown in the face of any unprecedented calamities.

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jth«Oobit%nd Jorfodlotlott to graot, in

of the proceedJDfB In the Probate DiTision, and without the ^ m a Secretary's lloenoe, a facoity ffg^hd dphoing and inspection of the yaolu in High- g M ceueMiT alleged to contain the remains of Mr. Dnlbe* and whether, if such Jurisdiction existed, it oo | M to be exercised. Dr, Tristram took the course wmbh;'one would have thought, might have struck •rerybody as a prudent line of action in the first Instance. He ordered an appUoation to be made to SUrFrancis Jenne to say whether the case was one in whkAfr dleeove^r should be granted, and in the event of the President's opinion on this point being in the adSnnatlve, to send letters of request to the Coo^- toiT Court, and meanwhile stayed the proceedings before Ijhat tribunal. The unfoidmg of the Druce myeWry wifi be awaited with very great Interest by 'the pnbiio, and the ailegations and counter' allegations which have already been put forward amply Jost^ such an attitude of expectancy. In the clash *of* conflicting legal arguments as to the powers of the Consiscory ^ u i t and the construction of the Burial Act, the issues of fact-inithe case are apt to be obscured, and it may be convenient at the present time briefly to restate them, Mrs. Druce. the widow of Walter Druce, a son of Mr. Thomas Charles Druce, said to have been a tradesman who carried on busloeas in the Baker*etreet Bazaar, and her own son, Mr. Sidoney Dfmoe, have raised an action In the Probate Division claiming revocation of the probate of w b^ purported to be Mr. Thomas Druce's will, on the ground tbati as they a<i8ert, be did not die until after the date of the probate. The w g l was dated in and proved subaequantly t# Christmas time, 18d4^ when Mr. Druce was alleged to have died. Mrs. Druce's case is tbat her father* in-law did not; in fact, die till after 1877. In order to bring this issue to the tost, she and her son now seek a Paenity to open the vault* in Highgate cemetery in which 1^. Dtuoe was said by the other members of the fatnily—wbo opposed the application, and are reiUtl&| the suit for revocation'—to have been buried immediately after bis death at the end of 1804, and to have' the coffio removed and the body exatnioed. Whe^eptbls petition will be granted, and with what results^idre matters on which it would be idle at present to speculate. The coutentiou of Mrs. uruce is that after the funeral, which was not attended by her husband, Mr. Heerbert Druce, another of Mr. Druce's Bonn, fraudnlentiy caused the vault to be transferred into his name in the Oemetery Register, and that, woea a subsequent Interment in tbe vault took place, Bstone slab was placed above the coffin Interred in 180^ 8o that its condition then was concealed. These asSOTtioos are strenuously denied by the other aide, Biiu suong emphasis is pieced on the declaration that, in order to g^t at the body of Mr. Thomas ChaEies Druce, it would be nec^^ssary to take out of tbe grave the bo iy of his wife, to remove tbe si tb^ and also to remove the coffio of Mr. Waiter Druce. Mrs, Druce's opponents urge thaN even if - the vault is the property of her eon, these wholesale exhumations are a desecration which ought not to be permitted ; and it is impossible not to sympathise with this contention, unless the discovery is shown to be necessary in the paramount interests of justice. The case has already gone fbr enough to establish the fact that it will be keenly and even bitterly contested, and It may be assuma that nothing will be left undone to supply the Court with the requisite materials for a satisfactory decision of the serious issues which it involves, if Mrs. Druce brings witnesses who state that they saw her fabher4a-law after the date of tbe proba^>e of Ijis will, and her adversaries adduce other witnesses wh>> depose to having seen him in bis offlo at the end of 18(t4, nio'b questions will arise of comparative oradibUlty and accuracy of judgment.-'bYandarcf.

THE SITUATION IN UGANDA.

IN the House of Lords on July 29. Lord Stanraore asked her Majesty's Government whether any further papers with regard to the state of affairs in Uganda would be laid upon tbs table of the House before tbe close of the present & sslon. He criticised tbe action of Miijor Ternan in connection with the disturbaocesi and expressed tbe hope that whacevor inquiry was pursued into the cause of the disturbances would be full and searching. He added that if the information published in the newspapers that day was correct, it showed that in Uganda they were still in a very serious position.

The Marquess of Salisbury.—Hod I been consulted by the noble Lord, I should have recommsndad him to divide his speech into two pares—one embracing the qu-aationof the production of the p'tp-^rs, and the o(/her embracing his observations on what the papers contain or are likely to contain, which observations might have been more suitably postponed un'ii those papers are in hand. I hope that the papers will be laid ou the table to-night, and that they will be in tbe possession of the noble Lord in a few days. 1 certainly shall not follow his example in discussing what they might or might not contain. 1 ao nut at all under stand the doi trine he lays down with regard to the treatment which servants of the Crown ought to rec>dvo. HH appears to hav.^ grounds, wholly un known to me, for suspecting some very dark things of a very distinguished servant of the Crown. 1 do not for a moment presume to pronounce on evidence which 1 have not seen, and, ind ed, on charge of which I am wholly ignorant: 1 entirely demur to tbe doctrine that because some persons may eutertain the opinion my noble friend does in respect to Major Ternan, we should, th-^refore, in the slightest degree dispense with that recognition—or interf<ra with the bestowal of that promotion—which for his general conduct be deserves. He is a very distinguished roan, He, like many others, has compromised his health in tbat ungrateful country. I am bound to say, so far as my knowU*dg goes, I know nothing but what is good of him, aod I certainly cannot pay any attentiiO to views founded on evidence which I have not seen and know nothing about. I hope that shortly the Govornment may have the opinion of Mr. Berke* isy on the oventi which took place in Uganda in his ausence. 1 do not think that abundi' t grounds, as my noblrt fr1%nd suspects, will bi found lor di-tplacing any officers of the Crown. The position has, no doubt, b-^en a difficult one. Naturally, the first disturoance which occurred in Uganda hud a contagious effec% indeed other troops of similar race to consid whatner something was not to be got by following the ezamole which h>rd been set. A disturtonce ot that kind is generally vary contagious. I have, bow ever, no ground for taking the gloomy views which my noble friend takes of the present condition of Uganda. I am afraid that it has been in a more or less disturbed condition for some time, but I have heard nothing to cast the slightest doubt on tbe pro(>abiUty of a speedy restoration of complete peHCHP:;add nothing to cause the slighast anziety as to what is going on. My optimism may, in tbe view of my noble friend, be excessive, but that is tbe impression left by the undoubtedly somewhat Imperfect kniwiedge that we possess. I can only say that I think that the papers will make my noble friend prouder of the conduct of English officers when they are placed in a position of extreme difficulty, and have to serve their country in the face of tbe most signal disadvantages <bear, hear).

Tbe Earl of Kimberley asked whether her Majesty'i Government had rioeived confirmation of the in formation which bal appeared in the newspapers to tbe effect that there had been a severe engagam'^nt between the Indian troops In Uganda and the Soudanese, and that the Indian troops had suffered severe losses.

The M'trquess of Salisbury.—No such/ luformation has been received, but the noble Earl must remember the peculiar circumstancos under which intelligence reaches us. The telegraph is about one-third of the way up, and between that and the disturbed ar^a there is ab >ut four hundred miles. It is, therefore, possible that different accounts of the same event may arrive at the same time, and it u po«ssible that others may anticipate the official commuuioations, but my Impression is that what is mentioned In the newspapers is an unintentional exaggeration.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(tnolitdaa the Ttajputana, ifolkar. SoindiarNeenauob, Kewori'FetuzetMire and OawnporoAobnora State Railways).

Acprotlmato Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July 18^N on 1,073^Ul Mites Open.

—	Coauhlngi Traitto Roueute.l	Mo'-cLandisSi and Mineral TraiUo KeiMipts.	Other Kormings (estl mated.1	Total (HUroinga.
	rts.	Ra	KR.	
Total kraffio tor tbe	1.19,000	i.oojno	4.000	283.000
Or per mlie ot R^* way.....	71	96	2	109
For previous S weeks of half-year.	4,02.000	63^,'0'0	18.000	11.03.030
Total *tut* i weeka ...	5,21.000	8.45.000	8.4S) 0	13,83,000
Coiiiporiaotl. Total for corro- upoudtng wook of previpus year ...	1,03,889	1,70,623	1,70,622	2,78,911
Por inilo ot iiy. do.	02	102	3	107
Total to corcoepood- ing date do.	4,53,763	8.67,769	29,132	13.55.657

iDorease for tbe week . ...Rs, 4,089
Ditto to date ... „ 27,333

fiawland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cloanaes it from scarf and dandruff, aud makes it boautifally soft, pliable, and glossy. is the best Brilliantina, contains no miueral ingredients, can bo bad la a goldeu colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely prfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spucioua imitations and buy none but Rowlands,

THE' OUKRBNOy QtJBSnOIl EBQl

NATIVE BTNJf 8 EOOnr OI!'<'VI:

A siuNXFioANT movement, observes tbe writer of Indian affairs '*In the *Times,* is taking place in the native States with regard to the currency quesHon.^ Tbe oblate realize he oontinned that, as holden of tbe largest silver hoards In India they are deeply Intorested in a measore which has reduced by one-third the rupee value of thelc bullion. The financial adviser of a great Feudatory is sMd *fo* have sounded the Mlulstera of other States as to tnu f^t'^iMlity of a iolnt committee to Inquire bow far it air.'o>ed their peoples.*'and to have asked qualified penuus living ID British territory whether they would consent to serve on it. The project hung flr% but it is now being orged in the Native Press. Boidkhmen acquainted with tbe inter-relations of the Indian States, and with their complicated and sometimes delicate position towards the suzerain Power, will questfon whether such a committee is desirable on poUticai grounds. Bat it is a contingeney which arises out of tbe present proposals of the Government, and one which, even If a v o i d ^ as It doubtless will be, opens up a serious aspect of tbe case.

The Feudatory Prinoes feM that the Initial proviso, under which much of the evidenoe is given before tbe Departmental lOommittee, practically prejudges the main issue in a manner adverse to their interests.Tbis proviso is tbat to reopen the mints would involve an Increase of revenue in BriUeh India to meet tbe home charges, auU, as such an Increase cannot be contemplated, therefore the witnesses most shape their evijenoe on tbe assumption tbat the mints are not to be reopened. Evidenoe thus given is given with tied bands, and Sir James Westland's prosperity record of tbe past 20 years, during at least 15 of which the rupee was left to its natural course, has thrown doubt on the impending insolvency" a^^ument upon which the assumption was basbd. But this assumi>tioD9. although it will probably be found to impair some otberwiM important evidence, should not be generalized too widely. Several witnesses of high authority have alreiMly insisted ou giving their views unfettered by any such postulate, and it eeems likely tbat the discretion accorded by Lord G e o i ^ Hamilton in this matter will be stiU more largely availed of by tbe experts who come on after tbe recess. MeanwhUe tbe financial advisers of N i ^ v e Princes perceive that such an assump'-.lon puts them out of court. Tbe reopening of the mints would not involve new taxation for them, while the proposed artificial currency means tbe loss of one-tbira of tbe rupee value of the silver-bullion hoards of their States. It is felt that the Fendatory Chiefs and the Congress party within British India have for the first time got common rallying ground.

STATEMENT BT A HINDU FINANOtES

of wide experience forwarded to us by last mall brings out this feature in a striking light. We regret that the manuscript is too lengthy to print in full, but we summarize his views retaining as far as may be his own words. The Native States comprise over one-third of the area and about a fourth of the popula^on of India The Hindu financier whose views we now give has an exceptional acquaintance with the local monetary systems both in Feudatoiy and in British India. He begins by pointing out that the aitlfioial rupee acts as a heavy export duty, not only, and, indeed not chiefly upon Anglo Indian Industries Hire tea and cotton manufactures and jute, but also on the great native staples in competition with the other silver* using countries of the world. This bounty against the Indiem producer, estimated In different Industries from 25 to 55 per cent., is the result of the Government scheme for getting a favourable rate of exchange for its own remittances to Euglaod, without consideration to the injuiy done to the internal trade of the country or the enoymous and unjust loss thrown on the great native bankers * and other holders of silver-bullion. *Sofar as the coinage'is oonoeroed tbe duty of Government is merely to assay all bullion brought to the mints for coinage by tbe bankers, m**rchant8, and traders of the country, and to return the value of their bullion, in money. No Government has a right to close its mints or to say that the currency of a country is either deficient or redundant. That is a question solely for the bankers, merebants, and traders to consider. If they do not require money, they will not purchase bullion to be coined."

WITH REGARD TO A GOLD CURRENCY,

be says that those who think such a colnam possible *are ignorant of the history, condiUon, and habits of the people. Since 1885, when the Company fixed the present rupee as the Indian standard, the Indian rupee has become the leading current coin throughout the greater part of Central Asia, Tibet, and in all the frontier provinces of China." It is not tbe rural parts of British and Feudatory India alone that demand the rupee as their basis of exchangeable value, but the whole trading world of the East, from the African coast to the banks of the Ozus and the Menam Valley. It would, however, be difficult to state the difficulties in the way of a gold coin^m more forcibly or more tersely than Sir David Barbour has done, in them forth in bis minute of June 2], 1892. As to the expansion of currency ttotres on the basis of a gold standard, or Other sub-ititutes for the actual rupee, tbe Hindu financier thus sums u p " Let a buyer go into any of the jute-growing districts even in an advanced province like Bengal, with a pocket-book of Government currency notes, and see how much jute be can purchase. Even let him try to change a currency note into silver 20milesfrom the nearea' railway station, and he will soon learn that wb-n he goes to buy country produce in India be musihave a b^g of rupees. You can decr<e a gold standard and go on adding to your no'e issue, but to gat your notes into circulation will be another matter.' In a more remote province interlaced with Native States, like the Punfah, the scarcity of silver is so great tbat the hanks are said to he refusing to open accounts with natives who deposit so many thousand rupees in currency notes and than try to draw the m >ney in small sums of sUv«r. The "tatem tit lays much stress on the premium which

THE ARTIFICIAL RUPEE

bolds out to illicit coining, and declares that such coining is now going on in India, especially in tbe Native States, ou an enormous scale. The full weight and fineness of silver are given, yet the profit to tbe coiner is nearly 5Upar cent. The hand-made imitation ru^»ee, produced *y moulding, can b-* detected in spite of its tuU -veight and fineness ; but tbe wholesale manufacture*'of rupees by stamping machinery now imported from Germany may long escape di-oovery unles-4 through a traitor in the house. 1 have learned," says our informant. *'that sonari, or ' goldsmith-made ' rupees, are now passing current in many ,States even In payment of revenue, the collectors Ireing allowed a percentage on the profits."

With respect to British India he says Have not the late discoveries in Bombay, Delhi, and Lahore shown that you cannot have a ourrenoy of artificial face value without demoralizing the people, and turning the women's apartments of every Indian gold or silver smith or worker in brass, of whom there are hundreds of thousands, into a secret mint I It ba-4, in fact, been the

ILLICIT COINAGE

of late years which has saved tbe trade of India from stran-/Tulation since the mints were clo*ted. How is it that loans for short periods are often given in the bazaars at several points bslow bank rates ? Such loans are the channels for letting loose the rupees from secret minta The petty discoveries of about a hundred thousand illicit rupees in Bom^y, ^Ihi, and Lahore are only the straw which shows which way the wind blows. Just consider the temptation of an artificial rupee of 40 to 50 per cent, over Its bullion value 1 It is stateddn the bazaars that the Ra 60,000 found at one seizure did not represent a weeks, coining, and that tbe mint was originally capable o7 turning out Rs. 15'000 to Rs. 2L>000 a day. I am told that there are lakhs of ru- **ees in circulation coined by stamping machines Bought from Vienna which defy detection even by the masters of the mints." By passing them through a chemical solution any suspicious look of newness or sharpness is removed. If these statements represent the facts in British and Feudatoiy India, think what a field is open to illicit coinage for the outlying countries, from tbe African coast to Central Asia, in which the Indian rupee has established itself as the practical enrrenoy.**

It is beyond oni power to verify many of the statements in tbe foregoing summary. We give them as the views of a native financier of high position and character, who has opportunities for learning tite fact at first band. It is scarcely needful, however, to point out that the boards of the native bankers and Feudatory States consist not of silver bullion alone, but also of rupees, and that in most countries the vi^lance of detection Is ^ t to keep pace with the ingenuity of the coiner. But after all sachJdedactioDS they ^ring out certain conditions special to India that must be faced. They make us realize more clearly the difficulties with which the Currency Committee has to contend, and its claims to the patient aid of Ml falr-mlnded men, whatever may be their private solution fo.* the problem which tbe nation has entrusted to It.

P.D. RAILWAY.

Aopraxlmate Retorn of Trafilo for week ended 30th

	Ooaohlng Traffio Baoeipts,	Mereban- disaand Mineral Taaflo Raoalpts.	Other Earnings (estl- mated.]	Total Barniaga
	MS.		Me.	ita
Total krafflo for the	400	900		600
Or per m ii ^T Itsit way	23	12	M	35
For previonss weeks of half-year.	1,150	900	—	2,090
fotal tor 4 weeks M	1,550	LICO		2,650
Comparison. Total tor oorr» spending week ol previpud year	377	no	2	489
Per mile of Ry do.	22	e		28
Total to oorreepond- ing date do.	1,530	672	6	2,208

Xnarmeefortoa week ill
Ditto to date ti 413

M n x p i D

PURE
SOLUBLE

Van Ilouten's Cocoa is universally accorded High Qviality, Economy and Delicious Taste.

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Eaob bottle efgonuino VIN K SAMT-RAPHAIL ***bears, in addition to tbe register^ trade-mark:***

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is a MELISSA ***and*** MINT ***cordial wbicb surpasses all others by its Durety and faultless preparation. To be taken on*** a ***lump of sugar.***

'arxMomM c°. Sole 'Agents for *Madras*. — P H iM i s s a o-, Agents in *Bembmr:^*
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and enly safs reliable ^fiosphorle Care for BRAIN W SSCKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreamt, Premature Decay of Vita) Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all FunctiunnI and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by tbe deficiency of the Vital Toiccs.

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BSE GRAND OLD SOOTOH WHISKIES are shipped only by RIOHARD MATHEWS AND r COMPANY, of London and Invemesa, who are sole possessois of tbe Brand **OARLTON ty are distill^ from the finest Highland MMt only, are in every reapeot eqoal^ to the beat Oo gna tdd y, and fnaranteed to be entirely from Foul Oil or other noxious impurities.

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Messrs- R. MATHKWS & OOMPAVT. CARLTON CLUB, Dea Et 1878
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W. G Rivn N 8PTT0S> ffiefrtary

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rainproof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

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HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality

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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs: it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

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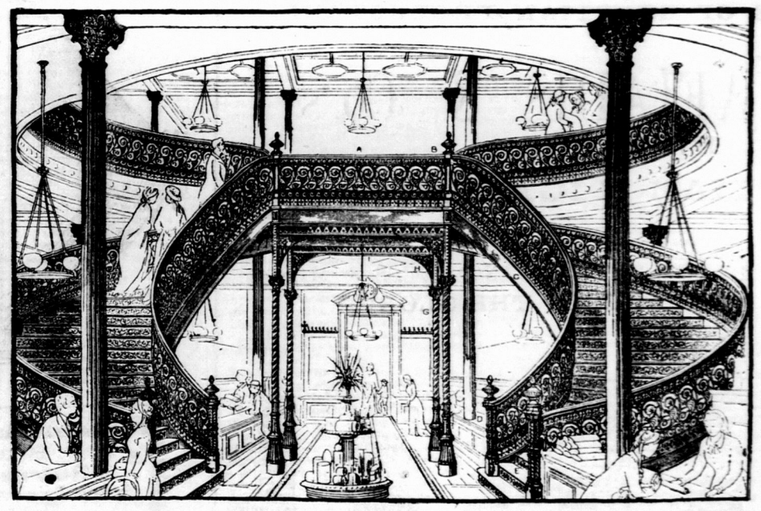

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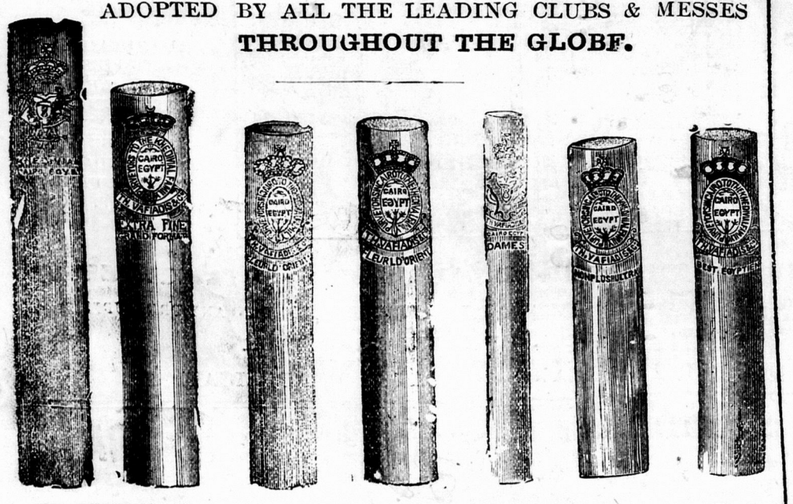

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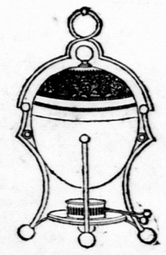
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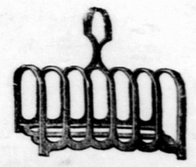
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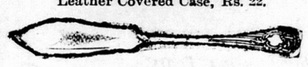
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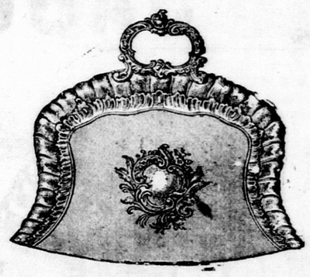
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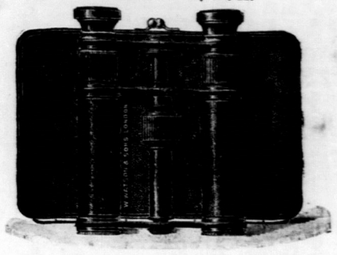
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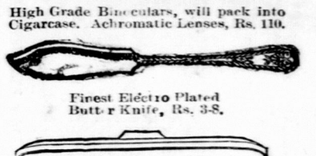
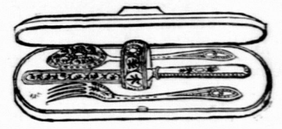

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.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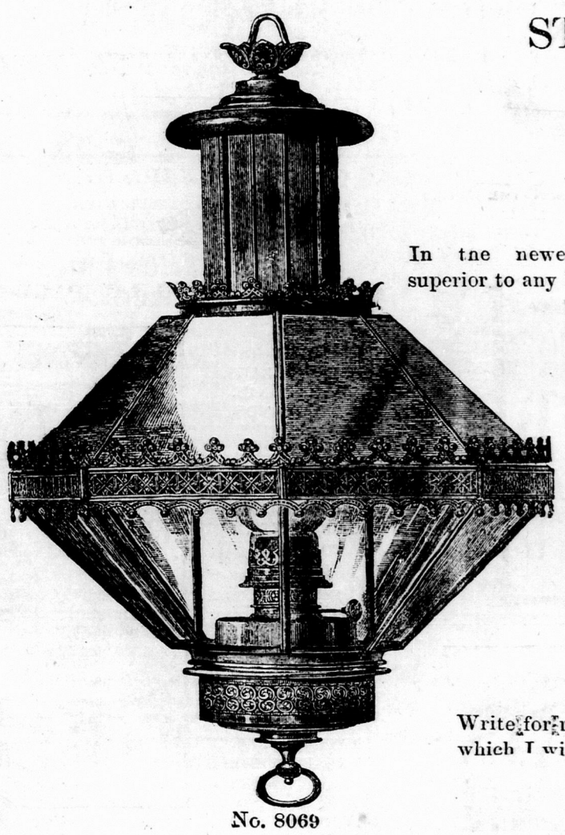
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